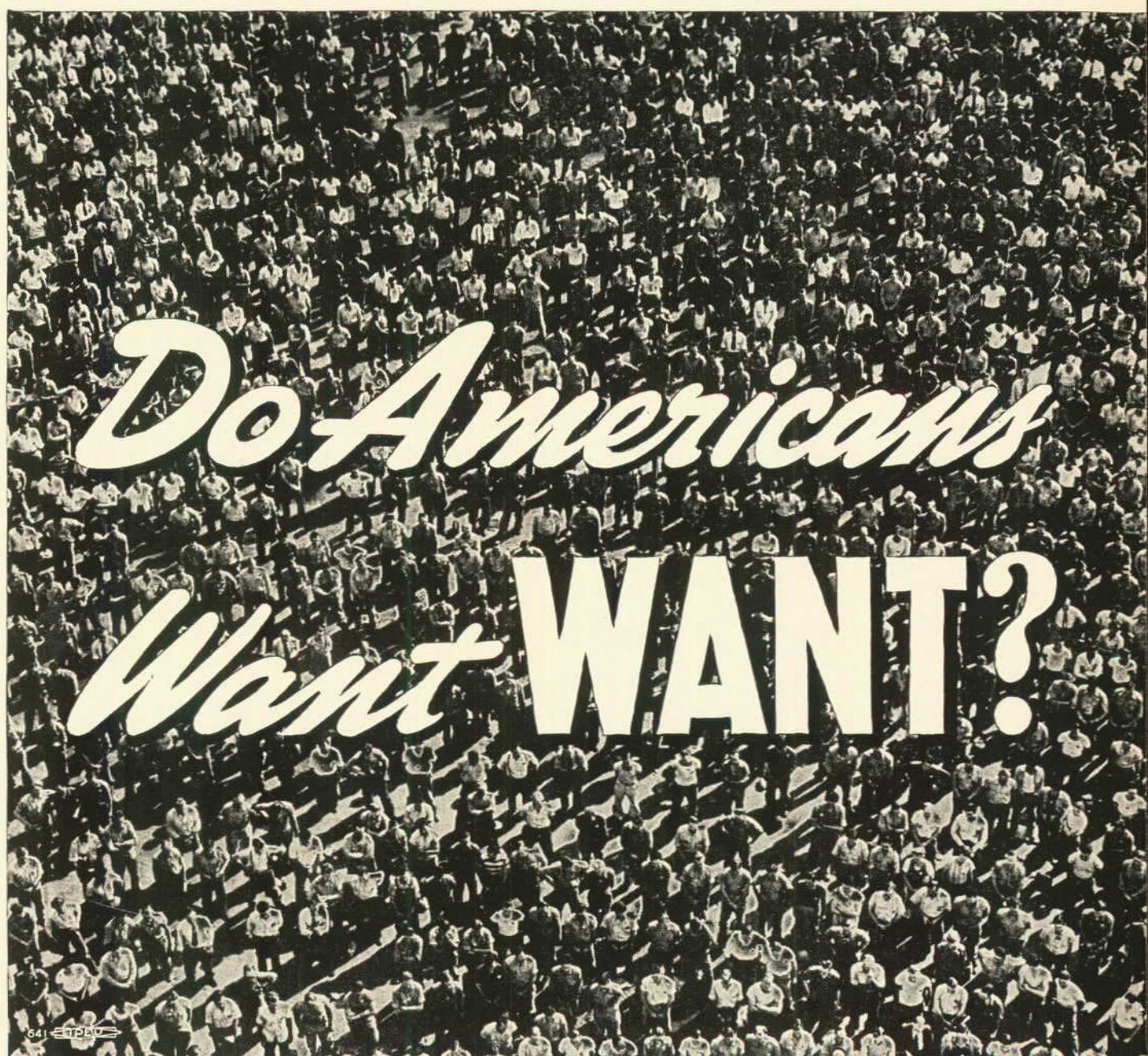


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



Do Americans
Want **WANT?**

VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1945

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Two down, one to go,
More Bonds will K.O. Tokyo!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

PERSONAL OPINION ON ITALY

Do you care for climbing lofty mountains
With your goal a snowy peak?
Do you go for castles, age-old fountains?
Then Italy has just what you seek.

Would you like to feast on Italian dishes—
Spaghetti, antipasto and such?
Your jaded taste might find 'em delicious.
Well, take mine, I've had too much.

How about a luscious, pert Signorina?
They're here, most every kind.
If one's too plump, they've got 'em leaner,
Just to soothe your troubled mind.

Does high-class opera give you a thrill,
With hysterical tenors and baritones?
I hate the stuff and I always will,
I call it assorted screams and groans.

Maybe you'd care for treasures of art,
Gathered from centuries past.
Again you're welcome to take my part,
I'll take jive, a thing that'll last.

How about vineyards or acres of fig trees,
Could you find happiness there?
Give me a break, fellows, won't you please,
Take what's left, I've had my share.

If you really think that you'd be content
With what I've described to you,
Then this land to you would be heaven-sent
And I'll tell you what to do.

Take end to end, the whole darn country—
Its beauties, its art and things gay,
Take every bit—as far as the eye can see,
But give me the good old U. S. A.

PVT. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

TO OUR BROTHERS OVER THERE

Electrical Workers have fallen in line,
With courage fine and purpose true,
We are sure to win another time,
So here's to our Brothers in khaki and blue.

Pershing and Foch in days gone by
Set out for truth and right,
Now these will stake our claim for victory,
And fight with all their might.

Let us say a prayer each night
For our Brothers who are across,
Fighting for what is right
And Uncle Sam, the world's best boss.

JOHN AIKIN,
L. U. No. 309.

UNEXPECTED ANSWERS

In the middle of the forenoon a wireman was
leaning on the bench reading the morning paper.
A well-dressed gentleman walked up:

"Young man, what are you supposed to be
doing?"

"Who are you?"

"Me? Oh, I am just the manager of this
plant."

"Well, you have a damn good job if you take
care of it."

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.



H. H. MOSLEY,
L. U. No. 1322.

THE GOLDEN HIGH-LINE

In my dreams I oftentimes fly
To that golden high-line in the sky,
Where all good linemen will go some day.
To the line that lights the milky way.
With golden towers a thousand feet high
And diamond breakers in every guy,
Fluorescent lighting everywhere;
Million watt lights on the golden stair.
And the linemen ride in chariots grand
As they patrol the line through the promised
land.

They flirt with angels along the way,
Blue-eyed blondes, lovely and gay.
The wages are high and conditions are good,
And it's really a swell little neighborhood.
But at the pearly gates, St. Peter stands
guard,
No lineman gets in without a Union Card!

JAY GIBSON,
L. U. No. 387.

GENEMAN JIM BERRIGAN, 2 YEARS OLD

Jim! Jim! Jim! Jim!
Never saw a boy like him;
But you'd hardly know him, Mister,
Now he has a little sister.
And work, work, how he works!
Seldom plays and never shirks.
What if he's "all broken down"
In that far-flung Western town!
Helps his Mother, helps his Dad,
No more leisure like he had
In those happy days we spent—
Happy days of wonderment.

Mister, let me tell you somethin' about Jim;
But honest, Mister, there ain't nothin' writ of
him

That would give you any notion
If you'd search from here to Goshen
Of the color and devotion
Of Jim, Jim, Jim.

Whence the love and fire and vim,
Whence the sunlight and the laughter,
And the ready power to master
Even Ray and Red and I
In those happy days gone by.
Mister, that boy taught me more
Than all knowledge held in store
In the bookshelves of this town—
Yes, he really "shook me down."

I once thought me pretty nice,
Used to brag and criticize,
Using far too many I's—
Then we met
And he soon made me ashamed
By his method—strange—unnamed—
What this life should truly be.
(Scorning puzzling mystery),
Virile, joyous, busy, free—
This, and more, that boy taught me.
Nor will forget:

"Hello, Grandpa! How you been?
Pretty fair? I'm pretty fair."
Soon the book with pig and hen,
They and many more as rare.
Keep your knowledge, keep your lore,
I've no stomach any more
But for lessons children teach
By their faculty to reach
This old heart and set on fire
Music of life's muted lyre.

T. W. BERRIGAN,
L. U. No. 79.

* * *

A LITTLE CHILD ASKS GOD TO RECRUIT ELECTRICIANS

One evening last week, Leaderman Phillip
Fluhr, Shop 51, Hunters Point, was listening
to Phillip, Jr., aged 6, say his prayers. Young
Phillip repeated his usual prayer and then added,
"And God bless Mamma, God bless Daddy, make
it stop raining and please send Daddy 50 elec-
tricians."

—Hunters Point Drydocking.

* * *

A Bond every pay day,
Will hasten V-J day!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Official Organ of the **INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS**

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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Breadlines?	234
Mr. Worker, Walk Into My Booby Trap	235
Will State Systems Meet Job Crisis?	237
Who Is the National Physicians Committee?	239
I. B. E. W. Leadership in Electronics Praised	241
Second Quarter Meeting of Top Executive Council	242
Heart of Electronics in Vacuum Tube	244
El Paso Electric on Fair List Now	246
Responsibility of Labor and Management in Utilities	247
Editorial	248
Woman's Work	250
Correspondence	251
Death Claims Paid	257
In Memoriam	258
Official Receipts	262

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

Do our members read the JOURNAL? Yes. We know by scores of letters received every month. Now, from soldiers and sailors in every part of the world we get communications which give us satisfaction. "We have more time to read now. We read the JOURNAL from cover to cover," they say. They appear to appreciate it more.

Yet, reading the JOURNAL is more than this. The JOURNAL is a unique publication. In addition to original articles, and exceptional news, the JOURNAL is an official organ which reflects policies and courses of action of the union. Any member can well know how to act in company with other members—to forward the union—by being a faithful reader of the JOURNAL.

We are entering a troubled period—a period where teamwork is important. Every member should keep alert, and follow the course of events in this period. He should depend on his JOURNAL—and not merely on daily papers—for information to guide him properly. In this wise, the union will advance.

One of our members gave us a stimulant this morning when he wrote:

"In browsing through my old issues of the JOURNAL, I found your editorial in the July, 1934 issue, on Hitler. It was more than prophetic. It has been borne out by the facts of time. It needs to be drawn out again and exposed to the light of day to prove that labor has the ability to detect Hitler and his kind and to know them by their fruits."



—Federal Works Agency Photo

Item:

Be it recorded in the year of the Republic 169 and in the year of Social Security, 10, that the grave shadow of breadlines and soup kitchens fell across the lonely expanses of our fair land.



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Mr. Worker, Walk Into My BOOBY TRAP

SOcial SECURITY in the United States is 10 years old this month. The program was a result of a long agitation by labor and other groups for an orderly, scientific way of handling destitution and unemployment. In the 10 years which have elapsed the program has been a financial success but it has not been a complete social insurance project with full success. There are many reasons for this.

Public opinion polls which have been made by various agencies throughout the United States during the last three years have proved that the great majority of the American people believe in a social insurance program and want to see the program widened. However, newspapers continue to oppose it and there is an underground campaign of whispering against the program.

Program of Improvement

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is now before the United States Congress. This bill is a comprehensive program of improvement for the Social Security system in the United States. It has the united support of the American Federation of Labor and other unions and many other citizens groups are giving it full support.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill provides among other things for—

- widened coverage to include farm and domestic workers;
- a comprehensive medical care program;
- disability insurance;

A national system of unemployment compensation.

Opposition

These amendments are meeting with opposition in certain quarters. The principal opposition to medical insurance is coming from the medical profession through a committee called the National Physicians Committee, but the most dangerous opposition is the opposition that is spreading throughout the country in certain fallacies of thinking about social insurance and these we want to examine.

Current fabrications about
Social Security program. Designed
to confuse wage earners



Booby Trap No. 1

Business men are spreading the oldtime indictment of social insurance, namely, that it undermines private initiative and makes the worker indolent and dependent upon the State. This is the most frequently declared criticism of the Social Security program. It should be examined carefully and laughed out of court.

The Secure, Spread Fallacy

First, the persons who spread this doctrine are themselves secure. They are principally big business men who have attained a fortune in the United States and who are as far removed from insecurity as any group of citizens. They are also the defenders and advocates of private initiative and private enterprise.

If they have secured security for themselves and they still think that private initiative and private enterprise are the golden guides of American citizens, why should lesser security for workers have the opposite effect?

Second, the American system of Social Security is based upon contributions by

workers. They are paying for what they get. This contributory system was voluntarily adopted by the American workers and they look upon Social Security as not a gift from the State but a premium paid upon an insurance policy.

Workers Are Confused

American workers are long accustomed to holding insurance and they do not believe that private insurance undermines either private initiative or the American system. They are confused when big business men, who themselves have attained security, state publicly that workers who attain security through insurance policies are undermining the American plan.

The truth is the Social Security system such as we have in the United States is a great protection of private enterprise and the capitalistic system because it takes the curse off uncontrolled capitalism. It institutes an orderly way of handling destitution and poverty and unemployment and does this by the traditional American methods.



Booby Trap No. 2

Another argument against the Social Security program carried on underground by its enemies is that the system penalizes employers.

Of course this argument rests upon the fallacious theory that the employers who own American industry have a right to own and owe nothing to the workers who make this ownership possible and effective.

Good for Community

Moreover, the employers get a great deal of good out of the Social Security program as can easily be shown. So does the community reap great benefits. The main reason for unemployment benefits being paid to out-of-work workers is to keep up purchasing power at a time when it is most needed. A man is forced out of work through no fault of his

own and for a period of six months. He is paid from \$15 to \$25 a week not only that he may live but in order that his loss of income will not be registered against the national economy. He still has some money to buy groceries and this keeps up not only his morale but the economic system. Every employer benefits by this process because his goods keep moving in time of depression and are not cluttering up shelves or lying in warehouses. Many employers recognize this fact but it is usually elided by enemies of social insurance.

The community benefits by this system not only by the fact that purchasing power is kept up but by the fact that the community does not have dumped upon it a lot of out-of-work men who must be supplied, and the hit-and-miss methods of charity or make-work propositions.

There are two ways, of course, of looking at an industry. One may consider it owned by the employers of the industry or one may consider it a joint enterprise of the employers and the workers in the industry. Even if the workers do not own stock in the industry, they give their energy, time and lives to it and this is a big investment.



Booby Trap No. 3

A third argument being whispered throughout the United States against the Social Security program is that it is an example of State socialism. This is being used widely in those states that are now using so-called State's rights as a point of opposition against the Federal Government operating a social insurance system. It should be borne in mind by workers that no advance has ever been made in the United States to which this argument has not been interposed. It was used against the parcel post system when it was being pressed by workers. The parcel post system has never interfered with the private express business and private express companies stated openly that the United States was trying to adopt the methods of Europe and institute state socialism by giving citizens a chance to send

their parcels through the United States mails. It was used against the income tax. Now everybody knows that if we did not have this method of income the United States would be sunk simply because you cannot realize enough taxes on real property to keep the Government going.

Against Progress

This argument of state socialism has been used widely and indiscriminately against every proposal that looked like progress in this country. It can be used against every proposal so that, if heeded, there could be no progress. As long as the Social Security system is based upon a contributory plan, as long as it follows the methods of insurance, as long as it protects the wage earner from unemployment and its ills, it can do nothing but good to American society.

Ridiculous Accusation

At one time fire departments were private enterprises. Humorous stories have been told about rival competitive fire departments rushing to a fire and dickering with the owner of the house as to who could do the job at a cheaper rate. In the meantime the house burned down. This is about on a par with those enemies of social insurance who claim that because a democracy follows the sensible course and tries to protect out-of-work wage earners by a sensible method, we are plunging into the heart of state socialism.



Booby Trap No. 4

Opposition to a national unemployment security program such as is contained in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is coming pretty much from state politicians. The strongest opposition comes from those states now controlled by big business, oil interests and such examples of aggregates of great wealth. The booby trap in this instance is the pretense that the way democracy is preserved in this country is to move it from the national level to the state level. This is a fallacy on its very face. Democracy has nothing to do with levels, localities, geography or place. Geography is a process and you can have just as much fascism and tyranny in a small town as you can have in the national capital. In fact some of the company towns of the United States are horrible examples of tyranny. State-controlled political machines like to be administrators of unemployment insurance because it gives them a political weapon. In many states the Social Security program is being administered politically and not socially or efficiently. Hundreds of examples could be given to support this statement.

Another fallacy involved in this argument for state level administration is that per se you have democracy on a state level and decentralization. As a matter of fact, some of

the state-controlled governments are more undemocratic than the Federal Government, more bureaucratic and also more undemocratic. They never talk about decentralization to the county level. They believe in centralization in state capitals but centralization in Washington is bad. Many workers are falling for this argument and at the same time are getting a bad administration of state employment security merely because they fall for the argument.

American workers should grow interested in Social Security. Trade unions should appoint Social Security committees. Social Security committees should be a kind of protective organization within the union to see to it that individual members under the law get their Social Security rights. This is a great new field of service that unions could perform for their members.

During the tenth anniversary of Social Security these Social Security committees should be rapidly appointed, constituted and put to work. The A. F. of L. has given sanction to this policy and is leading it. Many wage earners have not yet discovered just how the Social Security program works. They confuse the three kinds of Social Security which they get.

Three Kinds

1. A Federal assistance or old age pension. The only Federal system that the United States has is old age pension. It is called the old age and survivors insurance. This system provides for a pension to be paid at the age of 65 to the beneficiary, varying in amount as his total average wage during a certain period prior to 65. Many wage earners think the amount granted is not enough. If the beneficiary dies, his widow and his minor children receive certain amounts. Such a program, of course, is in line with the declared policy of the national Government to provide freedom from want.

2. A Federal-State system of employment security. The Federal Government gives a certain leadership in this field, but there are really operating 51 systems of State employment compensation. The standards are not uniform. The methods are not uniform and the administration is not constant. Because of the confusion resulting from 51 different systems the A. F. of L. has decided to support a Federal system of unemployment compensation. Workers should not confuse the out-of-work benefits received under such a system or not received under such a system with the dereliction of the national Government or Social Security Board.

3. Public assistance. This is a stop-gap program of organized charity under the Federal Government and States to take care of the aged people and in time of transition between a complete Social Security program and the present day. The average payment is about \$5.00 a week to needy people.

With the 10 years' experience now attained by the United States in administering Social Security, the country can do a much better job for its citizens if it is permitted to do so. But only wage earners can bring about a reform in the right direction. They should not fall for booby traps set up by enemies of the Social Security system and should organize Social Security committees to fight for a better plan in every community in the United States.



ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER

A Message to Workers

I am pleased to accept the invitation of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL** to send a message to the workers of America. I have always thought that best results are to be attained by considering the Social Security Act as a labor act, and the 70,000,000 workers of this country as the constituency to be served. I am aware of your strong attachment to the program, not simply because of self-interest but as a matter of principle.

In the months to come—the difficult months of reconversion—you can be assured that anything you do collectively or individually to realize on your social security benefits will not only help you but the nation as a whole. Our success in gliding back to a peacetime economy depends in large part on making it possible for aged workers to retire and on tiding workers over from job to job without great loss of purchasing power.

ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER,
Chairman,
Social Security Board.

Will State Systems

Meet JOB CRISIS?

If workers let out of war plants are permitted to collect promptly their unemployment benefits from State agencies, there will be no great sag in purchasing power during the crucial period of reconversion. The State agencies have funds but many artificial barriers have been erected consciously or unconsciously to keep these payments down. These should be removed and the workers should go and collect their benefits at once.

At Stake

The whole theory of unemployment compensation is at stake. This theory involves keeping up purchasing power during the lag between jobs. Hundreds of thousands of workers are being let out. Some of them are not even aware that they have benefits coming. Others are being robbed of their benefits by rulings of the State agencies or by the inertia of State agencies. Most State agencies have no publicity means of telling workers of their rights. This serious situation can be corrected in large part by the labor unions themselves who should organize now to get the workers to the proper places for collection of benefits. The United States operates under a Federal State employment security program, but this in fact means 51 differing State agencies without uniform standards and with varying degrees of performance. Here are some of the obstacles put in the worker's way:

Whole reconversion problem turns on payment promptly of unemployment benefits by States

1. Workers are not told promptly of their benefits. They are not told how to collect these benefits.
2. Workers from one State are often told to go home to collect their benefits when they really should collect in the State where they work.
3. Employers are challenging the worker's rights to his benefits and they are interposing legal objections and technicalities.
4. Workers are actually disappearing from the industrial scene and cannot be found.

The good side of the picture is contained in the fact that the states have built up great reserves in which to pay jobless benefits. The table on the following page indicates these reserves. No State has less funds than the amount it takes to pay 28.7 per cent of unemployment benefits under a uniform benefit formula. One State has as high as 59.7 per cent. In other words, if more than one-half of the population is out of work, the State could meet the demand for benefits.

Nationally, the \$6.1 billion reserve is large enough to pay benefits for the maximum period generally provided under State

laws.¹ It is extremely unlikely that any such unemployment load will be faced in the immediate future.

Ability To Pay

Eight jurisdictions—Alaska, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota—could pay more than the total amount of benefits that might be claimed during one year by all workers in covered employment. In several of these states, less than the statutory maximum duration of benefits was used, since other provisions in their laws effectively reduce the average potential duration of benefits. At the other extreme were Michigan, Massachusetts and Delaware which could pay benefits for the maximum duration to less than half of their covered employed workers—43.0, 44.8 and 46.0 per cent respectively. Unfortunately, the ability of the State funds to withstand heavy drains is not related to the need. Whereas Michigan faces one of the most difficult reconversion problems, Kentucky, for example, faces a very minor problem although it could handle the unemployment of all of its employed covered workers and more.

¹ State laws in effect March 31, 1945.

WHAT UNIONS CAN DO

(1) Let local unions and central bodies appoint Social Security committees.

(2) Let these committees become well informed as to basic philosophy, benefits and workers' rights under Social Security.

(3) Let the chairman of the Social Security committee serve as a Social Security officer to secure benefits for workers, especially employment security benefits.

Selected Data Pertaining to the Financial Aspects of Unemployment Compensation by State, Through December 31, 1944

(Based on data reported by state agencies, corrected to May 15, 1945)

*Per cent of employed covered workers who could be paid benefits
for maximum duration out of funds available
on December 31, 1944*

Social Security Board Region and State		Under present state formula ¹		Under uniform benefit formula
	Total ²			
Region I:		71.1		39.8
Connecticut		73.4		41.4
Maine		94.5		35.7
Massachusetts		44.8		29.2
New Hampshire		90.6		45.3
Rhode Island		³ 112.8		56.5
Vermont		85.4		41.7
Region II-III:				
Delaware		46.0		29.5
New Jersey		³ 109.3		59.7
New York		64.6		39.7
Pennsylvania		83.5		39.6
Region IV:				
District of Columbia		62.1		40.5
Maryland		³ 58.2		40.0
North Carolina		91.5		43.4
Virginia		70.8		31.4
West Virginia		76.3		36.3
Region V:				
Kentucky		115.9		58.6
Michigan		43.0		28.7
Ohio		82.3		40.3
Region VI:				
Illinois		59.6		38.2
Indiana		65.1		34.4
Wisconsin		81.2		54.1
Region VII:				
Alabama		59.7		30.9
Florida		72.6		34.0
Georgia		69.8		33.2
Mississippi		81.6		31.2
South Carolina		73.2		33.1
Tennessee		76.7		33.9
Region VIII:				
Iowa		95.7		38.5
Minnesota		67.8		36.5
Nebraska		86.3		38.7
North Dakota		74.9		32.8
South Dakota		³ 108.7		46.6
Region IX:				
Arkansas		73.9		31.3
Kansas		85.9		37.5
Missouri		84.9		39.6
Oklahoma		68.7		34.0
Region X:				
Louisiana		63.8		37.7
New Mexico		79.0		33.6
Texas		73.2		31.2
Region XI:				
Colorado		90.3		38.5
Idaho		76.3		36.7
Montana		109.2		46.7
Utah		57.4		39.3
Wyoming		91.7		50.4
Region XII:				
Arizona		98.5		36.4
California		³ 72.1		51.8
Nevada		106.6		51.8
Oregon		³ 122.5		40.1
Washington		96.0		42.0
Territories:				
Alaska		116.7		49.0
Hawaii		56.2		34.9

¹ Data in the first column indicate what percentage of the covered workers employed in the state at the end of September, 1944, could, from funds available December 31, 1944, be paid all the benefits due them under laws in effect March 31, 1945, assuming (1) that the average weekly benefit amount will be equal to the average prevailing in the state during the fourth quarter of 1944 (Modified in states with new laws in effect by March 31, 1945); and (2) all claimants will be eligible for and will receive the maximum number of weeks of benefits payable under the state law to a claimant receiving the assumed average weekly benefit amount. (For Wisconsin, claimants were assumed to have only 1 base-period employer.)

² Rounded totals are sums of unrounded figures; therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures.

³ Less than statutory number of weeks used. See footnote 1 for assumptions used.

WHO is the National Physicians Committee? It is a committee made up of members of the American Medical Association, all physicians, working through a highly paid publicity agent and financed in large part by drug companies. It has used rough methods of combatting the popular tide of opinion for social medical care. The following persons are members of the board of trustees:

Edward H. Cary, M.D., Dallas, chairman
William F. Braasch, M.D., Rochester, secretary

George H. Coleman, M.D., Chicago, treasurer

The board of trustees is made up also of physicians from every part of the country. The National Physicians Committee operates from the Pittsfield Building, Chicago 2, Illinois. John M. Pratt is administrator of the Physicians Committee. The committee stamps the movement for organized medical care as "political" medicine. It claims arrogantly that it has forestalled the enactment of laws giving universal medical care to every citizen. It has estimated that it has been expending from three to four hundred thousand dollars a year on propaganda, and in the letter, a facsimile of which appears on the following page, it is making a drive for \$500,000 a year for propaganda work. The letter mentioned was accompanied by a circular which said:

"The Menace of Political Medicine"

"For 10 years the medical profession has had to face the possibility of Federal bureaucratic control of the distribution of medical care. With each succeeding year the threat became more imminent and more menacing.

"The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bills"

"This continuing menace reached its most dangerous form with the introduction in Congress of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills. If enacted into law, these proposals would destroy the private practice of medicine in the United States.

"Spearheaded by N.P.C., the most comprehensive, widespread and far-reaching efforts ever made in this country have forestalled—for the present—the passage of these bills.

"What the People Think"

"Adopting the traditional medical method of scientific research, N.P.C. made its nation-wide survey of public opinion. The findings cannot be questioned. It is now known that:

- "a. The medical profession is most highly esteemed;
- "b. The people do not want 'political medical care,' but
- "c. They demand a method of easier payment of costs of unusual and/or prolonged illness.

"The issue of Federal political control of medical care will not be resolved until the people have been provided with a means for insurance against the hazards of prolonged illness and hospitalization.

"Preliminary surveys indicate that in the United States there are now operating more than two hundred 'group plans' which provide full payment, partial payment or prepayment opportunities for groups of people for medical care, surgery and hospitalization costs.

"There are more than 15,000 business and industrial concerns which participate with

WHO Is the National Physicians Committee?

employees in the purchase of insurance to cover—loss of wages through illness, life in-

surance, medical care and surgical care costs and hospitalization.

"In some instances the company pays all of the costs for employees and their dependents. In some instances the benefits apply to employees only. Some firms pay a part of the cost for employees—or for employees and their dependents.

"A reasonable 'group insurance plan' will provide insurance against medical care and surgical costs and hospitalization at from 1/5 to 1/15 of the cost that would be entailed if the policies were individually purchased.

"At the present time approximately 25,000,000 people in the United States participate, on a group basis, in some type of medical care program or have available opportunities for prepayment of costs for medical care, surgery or hospitalization.

"The Absolute Need"

"There is no panacea for this problem. There is no one plan that will meet all needs in all areas.

"The essential need is for a heretofore unimagined extension of facilities that have been developed and tested through use. The two most important possibilities are—

- "a. Physician-sponsored medical care and surgical benefit plans;
- "b. Employer-employee cooperation in purchasing insurance from established insurance companies.

"Forty million workers—one billion dollars.

"Forty million workers and their dependents need the protection provided by insurance covering medical care, surgery and hospitalization. The estimated cost of premiums is one billion dollars annually. It is a gigantic undertaking.

"The Essentials for Successful Operation"

- "1. The support of every practicing physician must be enlisted;
- "2. The support of every county and state medical society is needed;
- "3. One hundred million people must be told—told over and over again—of the benefits and how they can be secured;
- "4. Hundreds of insurance companies must be made aware of their responsibility and of the unparalleled opportunity that is presented;
- "5. One hundred thousand employers must be sold on the advantages that will accrue through cooperating with employees to provide medical care, surgery and hospitalization insurance for workers and their dependents;
- "6. Continuing an exhaustive research is paramount.

"Carrying forward this program effectively will entail expenditures of approximately \$500,000 annually. Fifty-five per cent—or \$275,000—is necessary in the form of voluntary contributions from individual physicians and physician groups. A firm foundation has been laid. The necessary activities

(Continued on page 264)



NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK

Director, Social Insurance Activities
American Federation of Labor

A Message From Cruikshank

"Any sensible man starting out on an automobile trip wants four good tires on the wheels. He also wants a spare tire that will carry him through in case of need. Before he starts out he should know the condition of the spare and where the key is and how to work the jack.

"Steady jobs, good wages, security of tenure, and good working conditions are the four tires on our economic automobile that workers obtain through their trade unions. They put their first reliance on these. Social security is the spare tire.

"This country will soon be on the road to peacetime production—in fact we have already started. It is of the utmost importance that that spare tire be in good shape and that we know how to put it on. Not every individual worker can be an expert in social security matters, but every local union and every city central body should have a committee to help workers who need assistance. This is the committee that keeps the key to the social security tire, and knows how to work the tools.

"A certain amount of unemployment is inevitable in the reconversion period. Problems will also arise in connection with retirement benefits. Social Security Committees will be indispensable to union members in the months ahead."

Board of Trustees Edward H. Cary, M.D., Dallas, *Chairman* Wm. F. Braasch, M.D., Rochester, *Secretary* George H. Coleman, M.D., Chicago, *Treasurer*
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NATIONAL PHYSICIANS COMMITTEE *for the Extension of Medical Service*

A NON-POLITICAL, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOR MAINTAINING ETHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS AND EXTENDING MEDICAL SERVICE TO ALL THE PEOPLE

THE PITTSFIELD BUILDING

Telephone Franklin 6060

CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

JOHN M. PRATT
Administrator

April 11, 1944

██████████, M.D.

New York City, N. Y. ████

Dear Dr. ████████

The "disease" which afflicts the institution of medical care in this country has been scientifically diagnosed. The nature of the malady and the degree of its virulence have been determined and are understood. The treatment, necessary for a cure, is clearly indicated.

To effect a cure will entail minimum expenditures of approximately Five Hundred Thousand Dollars annually for a period of three years. It will necessitate the cooperation of organized medical groups and the financial support of the rank and file of the medical profession.

The momentous issues involved have been clarified by N.P.C.'s nationwide opinion survey, a report of which was recently mailed to you. A further explanation will be found on the inside pages of this letter.

The answer to one question will determine the extent and the degree of effectiveness of the efforts that can be made. The question --- "Will you personally participate?"

An acknowledgement of the receipt of this letter is important. It will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

641  I.P.E.U.

GHC:J

George H. Coleman, M.D., Treasurer N.P.C.



ALVIN W. HALL
Chief, Bureau of Engraving and Printing

CARL B. JOHNSON, president, Federal Electrical Workers Union No. 121, has received complimentary letters from the Honorable A. E. Giegengack, public printer, and the Honorable A. W. Hall, director of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Each of these technical authorities praises the I.B.E.W. for its leadership in electronics education.

Mr. Giegengack says:

"My attention has been directed to the course of training on 'Application of Electronics in Industry,' sponsored by your organization. Many of our employees, members of your organization, have availed them-



CARL B. JOHNSON
President, L. U. 121

I.B.E.W. Leadership in Electronics PRAISED

selves of this opportunity to learn about the fundamental principles and applications of electronics to industry. Because of this training, the men will be better able and qualified to serve their employers.

Hearty Commendation

"You and your organization are to be commended for this worthy undertaking and I am pleased to know that so many of our employees are interested in their own futures and the future of our plant to the extent of participating in this program to keep abreast of the times in the application and maintenance of electronic equipment. We have many installations using the electronic principle for counting, controlling, etc., and no doubt the future holds many more applications of the principle of electronics to equipment in the printing field.

"Congratulations on the good work you and your organization are doing to benefit employees and employer alike. Other organizations would do well to follow your example."

Mr. Hall writes:

"The Bureau of Engraving and Printing became interested in the application of electronic control as far back as 1930. Even at such an early date it was realized that many advantages would accrue from the use of electronically actuated equipment and mechanisms.

Mutilation Factor

"The most outstanding use of electronic equipment in the bureau is that which is applied to rotary postage stamp perforating machines. For many years United States postage stamps have been printed on rotary presses by the steel intaglio process of printing. This process requires the introduction of moisture into the paper prior to its being printed. The amount of moisture introduced into the paper is variable as a result of many elements beyond control. As a result of this variation, expansion and subsequent contraction of the paper, causes variations in the over-all printed impressions. Consequently, when the postage stamps were perforated the mutilation factor was extremely high and poorly centered stamps were produced. Even though the standard of fitness for perforation of postage stamps was not held at a very high level, nevertheless the average amount of stamps mutilated by reason of the perforations extending into the printed work was 23 per cent.

"When it is realized that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces annually about 20 billion postage stamps, it will be

readily seen that when 23 per cent were destroyed for reasons of unfitness the amount of money involved was considerable.

Machines Cut Waste

"There are many postage stamp collectors in the United States. Various estimates of their number have reached as high as four million. These stamp collectors, or philatelists, are extremely critical of faulty registration of the perforations. After many years of research and development, photo-electrically actuated postage stamp perforating machines were developed and placed in operation. These machines have not only materially reduced the amount of mutilation, actually from 23 per cent to less than 2 per cent, but have also made it possible to elevate the standard of fitness from the standpoint of better centered stamps, all of which was accomplished at substantially lower production costs.

"There are numerous other applications of electronically controlled equipment throughout the bureau and still further applications are contemplated. An organized program for an application which parallels the electronically controlled perforators was formulated and about to be carried out when the war restricted the use of critical materials. Studies conducted in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have shown that before electronic equipment is installed painstaking experiments must be performed by qualified engineers."



HONORABLE A. E. GIEGENGACK
Public Printer

SECOND *Quarter Meeting* Of Top EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The second quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council convened and was presided over by Chairman Paulsen.

On roll-call all members reported present, to-wit:

C. M. Paulsen, C. F. Preller, Charles Foehn, D. W. Tracy, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, D. A. Manning, J. L. McBride, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

The minutes of the first quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The chairman appointed Council Members McBride and Preller as the committee on audit.

Applications for pension benefits for the following named members were examined:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Allen, Benjamin J.	3
I. O. Boyd, Gurney E.	11
I. O. Chamberlain, William L.	6
I. O. Cooper, Arthur R.	348
I. O. Cross, Guy E.	3
I. O. Dewey, Alfred P.	43
I. O. Dickens, Albert	300
I. O. Eastburn, Paul	98
I. O. Elliott, Sam S.	397
I. O. Hart, Selby K.	701
I. O. Holding, C. F.	354
I. O. Jones, Charles T.	263
I. O. Klotz, John B.	481
I. O. McCarron, Hugh	134
I. O. McManamon, John	39
I. O. Miller, Frank	42
I. O. Perry, Clifton M.	250
I. O. Reed, Clark M.	728
I. O. Stephens, John E.	98
I. O. White, Guy T.	69

L. U. No.

- 1 Brunner, Ernest F.
- 1 Burgdorf, Oscar
- 1 Hillebrand, Henry
- 1 Littlefield, Edwin R.
- 1 Provost, Calvin H.
- 3 Beckel, George
- 3 Burwell, David Howard
- 3 Clouse, George W.
- 3 Cullen, Frank P.
- 3 Droge, Charles F.
- 3 Germann, Charles A.
- 3 Hansen, Emil
- 3 Jacobs, Charles X.
- 3 James, Charles M.
- 3 Kloeffer, Christian W.
- 3 Miller, Edward S.
- 3 Mitchell, Richard
- 3 McManmon, James
- 3 Owen, Walter S. B.
- 3 Rantze, Fred G.
- 3 Reynolds, William
- 3 Rider, George O.
- 3 Stalljohann, Henry F.
- 3 Tade, Otto
- 3 Topping, Robert E.
- 3 Wilson, Frank
- 6 Brady, Jeremiah J.
- 6 Collonon, Michael J.
- 6 Happ, William H.
- 6 Jackson, Howard H.
- 9 McFarland, John
- 10 Rider, William O.
- 11 Blackford, Isaiah M.
- 11 Leonard, Joseph B.
- 11 Sylvester, R. H.
- 17 Collins, Robert E.
- 18 McDonagh, Hugh H.

Minutes of the 1945 Second Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council

L. U. No.

- 25 Cocks, Addison H.
- 26 Peed, E. O.
- 28 Hammen, George A.
- 38 Mills, Thomas E.
- 39 Dempsey, William E.
- 40 Ackerman, Barrett H.
- 41 Mary, William E.
- 46 Hansen, N. S.
- 46 Leake, Robert L.
- 50 Henriksen, Niels
- 52 Taylor, Edward M.
- 58 Melville, Fred
- 58 Ziehr, Joseph
- 66 Cowan, Guy I.
- 68 Haglund, Erik M.
- 77 Leaf, Carl
- 84 Eidson, George E.
- 98 Holliday, Harry C.
- 102 Cross, William H.
- 102 Smith, Sr., Harry H.
- 103 Green, Henry C.
- 116 Grunewald, Fred W.
- 116 Murray, Malcolm
- 124 Reeke, Frank C.
- 125 Cotty, Walter
- 125 Morris, Harry J.
- 125 Thornberry, J. W.
- 134 Beauchamp, George H.
- 134 Gibbs, Robert M.
- 134 Halligan, Eugene J.
- 134 McEnery, John
- 134 McLean, John
- 134 Northrup, Lawrence F.
- 134 Pindar, Winfield S.
- 135 Johnson, Emil
- 164 Hinshaw, Clinton
- 195 Fleischmann, August
- 212 Foster, Charles
- 213 Russell, David Joseph
- 214 Lyman, Dawson William
- 246 McCoy, James R.
- 259 Lewis, M. Leon
- 292 Lepper, Roy L.
- 309 Weir Dominick
- 458 Fribble, Jess S.
- 465 Stratton, Joseph B.
- 494 Maurer, William E.
- 500 Ashley, James F.
- 574 Britten, R. M.
- 583 O'Brian, Walter
- 595 Gillette, Joseph E.
- 595 Lenox, Clarence R.
- 613 Weir, Asa
- 629 Power, George E.
- 644 Houston, Math George
- 716 Smith, Edwin M.
- 731 Louiseau, Joseph Charles
- 784 Bell, S. B.
- 857 Shaffer, Emanuel F.
- 865 McAbee, Edgar O.
- 1025 Jenkins, Thomas
- 1037 Coll, William P.
- 1245 Smith, Clayton C.

The applications of the aforementioned members having been made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, and the standing of the applicants in the Brotherhood, as supported by official records, being sufficient to conform to our pension laws, we therefore order the names of these applicants to be placed upon



D. A. MANNING
Secretary, International Executive Council

our pension rolls, and that monthly pension payments be made to them when they notify the International Secretary that they have ceased doing electrical work.

The application for pension of Thomas Graves, Card No. 4613, L. U. No. 292, was presented with evidence establishing his birth date as July 12, 1878, and he is hereby admitted to pension.

The application for pension of Fletcher Acuff, Card No. 534051, L. U. No. 702, was presented with proper evidence showing that he was born February 20, 1880, and it is ordered that his I. O. record be made to conform to this date and he is hereby admitted to pension.

Due to insufficient continuous standing in the I. B. E. W., the application of I. O. member Charles G. Sollars, Card No. 588262, for Brotherhood pension is denied.

In the absence of evidence to show that he is of pension age the application for pension of Abram D. Strang, Card No. 401504, L. U. 501, is denied.

Proper evidence was submitted to show that the date of birth of Isaac Thomas Hughes, Card No. 4485, I. O. member, was November 28, 1881, and the I. O. records are to show this date.

George Christopher Marshall, Card No. 100753, I. O. member, presented proper evidence to show that he was born June 1, 1880, and it is ordered that the I. O. records carry this date.

Due to lack of evidence to the contrary, the birth date of Meyer I. Barnett, Card No. F-934124, L. U. 3, is ordered to remain as stated by him on his E. W. B. A. application at the time of his initiation.

It is ordered, that John T. Melville, Card No. J-516118, L. U. 3, be admitted to active military membership as of July 1, 1945.

It is ordered, that Frank W. Prohaska, Card No. 867699, L. U. No. 48, be admitted to active military service membership, and that his membership standing show no break between December 1942 and June 1945.

A communication from L. U. No. 1347 to International Secretary Bugniazet, which was referred to the Council, where it belonged, is referred back to the International Secretary with instructions for him to comply with.

The standing of LeRoy Rodeberg, Card No. 701916, is ordered to show that there were no breaks in his membership between June 1943 and December 1944.

The committee composed of Council Members Tracy, Preller and Shord, who were appointed to engage competent actuarial consultants, reported that after investigating and interviewing several companies engaged in this work, both in Washington, D. C., and in New York City, they recommended that the firm of B. E. Wyatt Company, Washington, D. C., be employed to make an actuarial analysis, valuation and report on the operation and prospects under the Pension Benefit Fund, Article XII, International Constitution. Your Council concurred in the recommendation of the committee, and requested Council Member Tracy to sign a contract with this firm in the name of the International Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The chairman instructed the committee to cooperate with International Secretary Bugniazet in presenting records to the company so that a proper analysis can be made and a report had.

Thomas Cicconetti, Card No. 635331, I. O. member, presented proper evidence to show that he was born April 16, 1892, and it is ordered that the I. O. records be changed to this date.

John M. Holmes, Card No. 535852, L. U. 912, presented proper evidence to warrant the changing of his I. O. birth record to July 22, 1880, and it is so ordered.

The request of Joseph Ringhofer, Card No. 258466, L. U. No. 134, for a change in his date of birth was denied because of lack of proper evidence to support his request.

Executive Council Members McBride and Preller, the committee on audit, reported that they had examined the I. B. E. W. audit report for the first quarter of 1945, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company, certified public accountants who are employed by the Council, and that they found that all accounts and the records were in order. The report of the committee was approved.

C. G. Smith, Business Manager, Local Union No. 177, appeared before the Council to state that he has transferred the amount of money designated by the Council for transfer, from the Union Electricians' Club to the treasury of Local Union No. 177.

The Council received a joint resolution from Local Union No. B-160 and Local Union No. B-292. It also received a resolution from Local Union No. B-494. Both these resolutions petitioned for a referendum vote of the Brotherhood, for the holding of the 1945 I. B. E. W. Convention. These resolutions were supported by the action of other local unions. Your Council acted upon the subject matter of these resolutions as follows:

The International Executive Council has had submitted to it two petitions for referendum vote. Both petitions are to the effect

of setting a definite place, also a time for the holding of the 1945 I. B. E. W. Convention.

One petition submitted by the required number of local unions asked that the convention be held in the City of Kansas City, Missouri, in the month of August, 1946.

The other petition submitted by the required number of local unions asked that the convention be held in the City of Chicago within 130 days from the time such Government regulations have been sufficiently eased or suspended.

The Executive Council, has taken into consideration both referendum propositions and has reviewed the action and statement of the Executive Council at their first quarterly meeting of 1945, as reported in the May-June 1945 official JOURNAL, keeping in mind giving consideration to the mandate of the membership on the referendum, the result of which was reported in March, 1945, which referendum was to postpone the 1945 Convention to 1947 and transfer the Convention Fund to the Pension Fund. The result of this referendum, which was a vote of the membership, was as follows—to hold convention 62,107; to postpone—57,455.

With this mandate and the result of this referendum vote by the membership, the officers and members of the Executive Council made every possible effort to get the Government to permit the Brotherhood to hold the convention in September of 1945. The Government Office of Defense Transportation denied our request and the right to hold our convention. We informed all our local unions and membership by printing the official letters from the Executive Council to the Office of Defense Transportation and the letters from the Office of Defense Transportation to the Executive Council, in our report printed in the JOURNAL, May-June 1945 issue, pages 168-169.

The Government Office of Defense Transportation will not permit any organization to hold any meeting or convention that would require traveling by more than fifty people. The officers and members of the Executive Council are not responsible for the delay in holding the 1945 Convention. The facts are that because of the serious shortage of transportation facilities and conforming to the request of our Government and with the war still on with Japan, it is impossible for us at this time to decide on a definite date and it is inadvisable at this time to select a place for the holding of the 1945 Convention.

In view of all of the above information and facts, the Executive Council has denied both referendum petitions and states that the 1945 scheduled Convention of the Brotherhood will be called and held just as soon as U. S. Government restrictions permit conventions to be held.

The International Executive Council is fully cognizant of the problems of the local unions and the necessity for sufficient time to elect delegates and make necessary reservations and accommodations.

The membership can be assured that these matters will be given full consideration when the time and place to hold the 1945

Convention is decided by your Executive Council in accordance with the International Constitution.

Walter C. Knight, Card No. 760732, L. U. No. 611, was granted active military service membership in December, 1943. Upon his discharge in May, 1945, it was found that through error Brother Knight had been reported as being in Army military service, whereas he was in the Merchant Marine service. Inasmuch as service in the Merchant Marine does not entitle anyone to active military service membership, Brother Knight is hereby directed to pay full dues into his home local union (L. U. No. 611) for the time he was on active military service membership, in order for him to maintain his unbroken standing in the I. B. E. W. for December 1943 through May 1945.

Local Union No. 1286 submitted that Clarence E. Henson, Card No. X3070, L. U. No. 1286, was issued an active military service card in April, 1944, during his absence from this country, at the request of his mother, who had his power of attorney to handle his affairs. It has just recently been ascertained by local union officials that Brother Henson is not in military service—he is employed by the Secret Service on a civilian basis, and is assigned to the war zone, which does not grant him the privilege of military service membership.

It is the order of the Council that those parties who have authority to handle Clarence E. Henson's affairs be notified that he is not entitled to military service membership in the I. B. E. W., and that his dues will have to be paid up for all the time he was on active military service membership, and in order for him to continue his I. B. E. W. membership his dues will have to be paid in accordance with our laws.

It is ordered, that James McCaughey, Card No. 1631, be notified that he is still off the pension and if he is eligible to be placed on pension at this time he may make application to Local Union No. 3, as provided by the Constitution.

Your Council's members of the joint I. B. E. W. and N. E. C. Association committee, composed of Van Arsdale, Jr., Shord and Preller, reported that they had met with the Contractors' committee and that they have not completed their work. Their report was accepted as progress.

International President Brown, International Secretary Bugniazet and the Council members reported on the affairs and progress of the Brotherhood.

International Secretary Bugniazet was requested to communicate with all parties who have had matters before the Council and to advise them of the action taken in their case.

All of the business presented to the Council having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.

Heart of Electronics in VACUUM TUBE

By WALTHER RICHTER, Engineer, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company

Mr. Richter received his engineering education abroad, and since 1924 has been with Allis-Chalmers or A. O. Smith Corporation, except for a period between 1940 and 1943 when he was a consulting electrical engineer. Between 1929 and 1939, Mr. Richter was director of electrical engineering and research at A. O. Smith Corporation, and since 1943 he has occupied his present position, that is, electrical engineer, Engineering Development Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

Since 1935 Mr. Richter has lectured and conducted laboratory experiments in industrial electronics at the University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, at Milwaukee. Mr. Richter is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a senior member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and is registered as a professional engineer in the State of Wisconsin.

Tube and Mechanical Device

THE devices mentioned in the preceding section as being capable of performing in a similar way to a vacuum tube both have a solenoid or coil as the element which actuates the control. In such a coil current will be flowing, and the product of the voltage applied to it and the current taken by it will be the wattage required for control. This control wattage will be by no means negligible, and it is in this respect that we find the first advantage which the tube has over these devices. As already described, the control of the load current flowing in a circuit containing a vacuum tube is accomplished by applying a negative voltage of varying magnitude to the grid of the tube. Since the current through a vacuum tube consists almost entirely of electrons, then, with the grid at a negative voltage, a repelling action takes place between the grid and the electrons; and for all practical purposes control is

Second in a series of five definitive articles on "Intro- duction to Electronics"

exercised electrostatically, that is, the grid does not take any appreciable current and the control power is consequently very nearly zero. Therefore, whenever control must be obtained from a voltage appearing across a source incapable of furnishing any appreciable current (in technical language: a source of high internal impedance), the use of a tube will often be the only means of solving the problem.

The second characteristic in which the performance of a tube is superior to that of a mechanical device is its speed of operation. Suppose we were to vary the control voltage



WALTHER RICHTER

resistance on every step, a statement of these resistance values, together with the current carrying capacity, gives a complete description. Other control devices cannot be described so easily. Thus, a Mazda lamp, for instance, does not act as a simple resistance, due to the resistance change of the filament taking place with a temperature change. For the complete description of the performance of a Mazda lamp, a characteristic is therefore required. Various ways of presenting the information are at once obvious: one could plot the resistance of the filament against the voltage applied to it, or against the current flowing through it, or the current may be plotted against the voltage applied to it. Which one is the most desirable method of presentation will depend on the individual problem and its correlation with other data.

If a vacuum tube were to represent a given resistance for every grid voltage applied to it, that is, if we could state that with, say -10, -8, -6 volts on the grid, the tube were equivalent to, say 10,000 ohms, 7,000 ohms, and 4,000 ohms, respectively, without any regard to the voltage existing across the tube—that is, from anode to cathode—one single curve giving these resistance values as a function of the grid voltage would furnish sufficient information for the design of circuits containing the tube. This is not the case, however. For a given voltage on the grid of the tube, the current through the tube will not double, for instance, when we double the voltage across the tube.

When the relation between two or more variables cannot be expressed in a simple way mathematically, then the most convenient way is to present it as a curve in the case of two variables, and as a family of curves in the case of three variables. Since the current through a vacuum tube is dependent on the grid and anode voltage existing at any instant, it can be shown in a family of curves. Two methods of presentation are possible. See Figs. 7a and 7b. Both curves present the same information: they permit us to predict the current with any

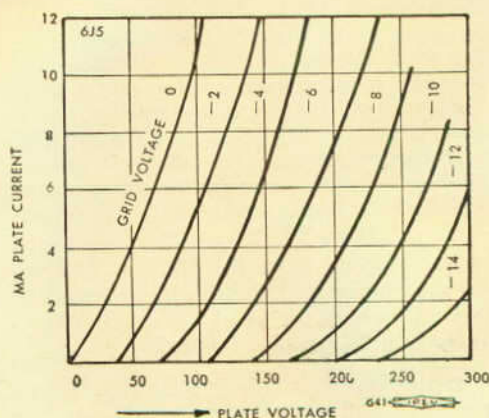


FIG. 7b

applied to one of the mechanical devices a certain amount above and below an average value at an ever-increasing speed, let us say, of five, 10, or 20 times per second. A speed would then be reached where the mechanical inertia of the actuating levers, or the magnetic inertia of the controlling coil, or both, would prevent the controlled current from following the variations of the controlling voltage and the current would assume a value determined by the average value of the voltage applied to the controlling coil. The electron tube, on the other hand, does not depend on the motion of mechanical parts and therefore has practically no frequency limitations. Obviously, then, control applications requiring extremely high speed of operation will be another field where the vacuum tube has no equal.

Tube Performance

When buying a rheostat or other control device to perform the control of current in a given load, a catalog is referred to in order to determine which of the many standard rheostats available will fill the required specifications as to the resistance value and maximum current it will have to carry. Since a rheostat is a device which exhibits a certain

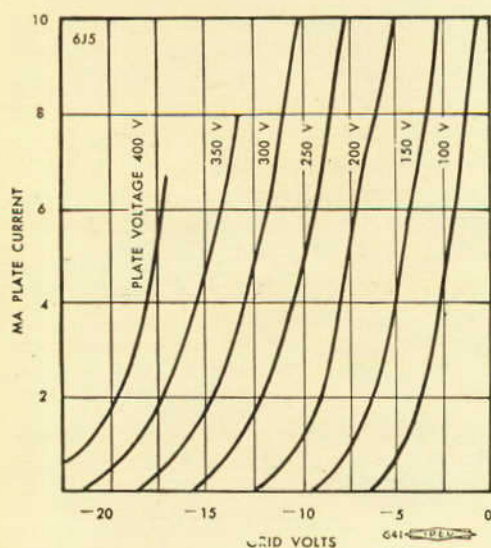


FIG. 7a

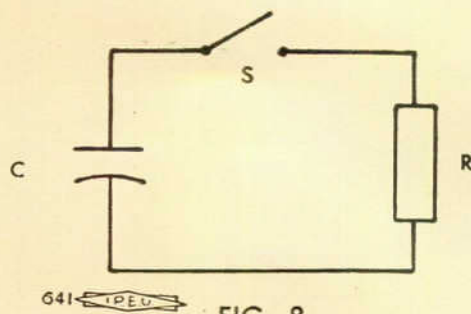


FIG. 8

given set of electrode voltages, as can be readily seen.

Application of Characteristics

The information contained in the characteristic curves discussed in the preceding section, together with a statement of the maximum allowable current and voltage permissible, obviously enables the designer of electric circuits containing vacuum tubes to predict the performance of the circuit when the grid voltage is changed from one value to another. It is beyond the scope of this discussion to show the design procedure in detail. However, for an understanding and appreciation of the tasks which can be performed by tubes, it is only necessary to keep in mind that the tube is a means of controlling the current in a load and that this control can be exercised by applying the controlling voltage to the grid of the tube, where it will not have to furnish any current.

The load controlled by a tube may be simply a meter, a resistance, a loudspeaker, or a coil carrying a current which varies so rapidly that a metallic object placed in the coil will be heated. Whatever the load may be, the essential feature of the control of the current flowing in the load is that it can be accomplished with the expenditure of negligible energy. Thus, it might be required to obtain operation of a relay from a set of very sensitive contacts with high contact resistance and easily damaged by even slight sparking. By employing a tube these contacts may be arranged so that their operation causes a change of the grid voltage and the relay can be placed in the plate circuit of the tube.

Another very common application of this feature of a vacuum tube is in connection with timing devices using a capacitor-resistor combination. It is well known that the speed with which a capacitor either charges or discharges when connected through a resistance to a charging voltage depends on the size of the capacitor and of the resistance. The product of the capacity in farads and the resistance in ohms is called the time-constant of the combination, and in a time equal to the time-constant, the capacitor will either acquire 63 per cent of its final charge when charging, or lose 63 per cent of its charge when discharging. Commercial values of capacity are usually in the order of microfarads (one microfarad being one millionth of a farad). If time-delays in the order of several seconds are wanted, the time-constants of the circuits must be approximately of the same order of magnitude, and, consequently, resistances in the order of several million ohms must be used in connection with capacitors in the microfarad range if the charging or discharging process is to be in the order of several seconds.

A Problem

Suppose that in Fig. 8 capacitor C of 4 microfarads is charged to 100 volts. When the switch S is closed, it will begin to discharge through resistance R. If the latter is, let us say, 2 megohms, the capacitor will discharge down to approximately 37 volts (which is 100 minus 63) in approximately 8 seconds. But would we observe this voltage if we were to place an ordinary voltmeter across the capacitor? D-C voltmeters indicate by virtue of a small amount of current being taken from the source. A good 100-volt voltmeter may have from 10,000 to 100,000 ohms resistance. Obviously, if such a meter were placed across the capacitor, the discharge resistance would not be the 2,000,000 ohms of resistance R but would consist of the parallel combination of meter resistance and 2,000,000 ohms. This would of course, be less than the meter resistance itself, and thus the discharge would take place from 20 to 200 times as fast as our figures would indicate. But, if the voltage across the capacitor is used to act on the grid of a vacuum tube, no current is required, and the discharge (or charge) will take place as calculated.

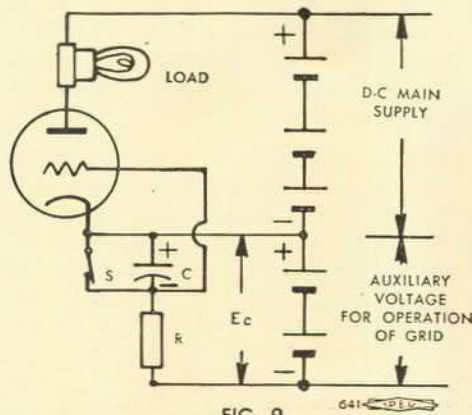


FIG. 9

Practically all electronic timing devices make use of the capacitor-resistor combination, some of them by charging, others by discharging the capacitor. In Fig. 9 it is seen that as long as switch S is closed, it connects the grid to the cathode, which means that the grid is at zero grid voltage. Current will then flow in the plate circuit, that is, through the load which, for simplicity, is shown as a lamp in this case. The voltage across the capacitor is zero, of course, since it is shorted by switch S. With the opening of switch S, the capacitor begins to charge through resistance R, and, if we wait long enough, will finally charge to a voltage equal to the battery voltage, indicated as E_c . During this time the voltage across the capacitor will have a polarity as indicated, which is seen to make the grid progressively negative. If it does so, the current will decrease in the plate circuit and in the device connected in series with the tube.

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High Speed Response of Tube

In the preceding section we have seen that the use of a vacuum tube was indicated—as a matter of fact, was the only possible solution—when it was desired to measure or obtain operation from a voltage not capable of furnishing any current. So far, however, our consideration has been confined to d-c voltages.

Another important field of application is in situations where the voltage from which an operation is desired not only does not permit any appreciable current drain but is also changing rapidly. This was indeed the primary purpose for which electron tubes were built. Transcontinental telephony became possible only when electron tubes, which at that time were called repeater tubes, made possible the restoration to original strength of the voice currents which sustain considerable loss in transmission through a given length of cable.

For the solution of problems involving direct current voltages, the family of characteristic curves will furnish all the necessary data as has been previously shown in an example. To predict what happens in the load or plate circuit of a vacuum tube when an alternating voltage is applied to the grid, a somewhat different method is usually applied. Early workers in this field, especially Van Der Bijl, arrived at a very ingenious way of solving this problem. It was shown by them that a device which showed the volt-ampere characteristics of a vacuum tube could be considered as consisting of a generator with a resistance in series with it, this substitution being valid, however, only over a reasonably small working range. It was further shown that the voltage of this generator which, so to speak, hides in every vacuum tube, varies in exactly the same manner as the voltage variations impressed on the grid of the tube multiplied by a certain factor, the so-called amplification factor

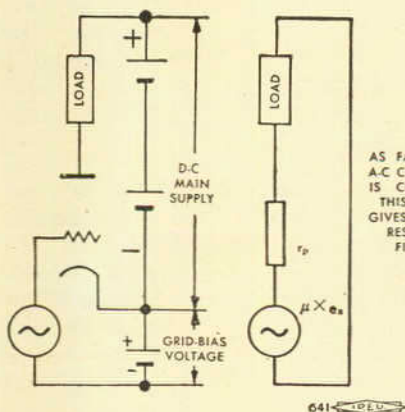


FIG. 10A

FIG. 10B

μ of the tube. Therefore, the influence which a rapidly varying alternating voltage, impressed on the grid, exerts on the current flowing in the plate circuit can be predicted by assuming that a voltage μ times as large as the one applied to the grid is active in the plate and load circuit of the tube. This is known as the equivalent plate circuit theorem, and is of great help in the solution of problems involving the amplification of al-

(Continued on page 264)

El Paso Electric

On FAIR LIST Now

ONE by one the great electric power companies are moving into position, aligning themselves with the rapidly swelling force of fair union employers having signed agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In recent years many imposing utility corporations, some of them with long histories of anti-union and labor-baiting tactics behind them, have joined hands with our fair-dealing employers in the power industry by entering contractual relations with the I.B.E.W. Among the newcomers since the war will be found such influential concerns as the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the New York Power and Light Company, the Appalachian Electric Power Company, the Philadelphia Electric Power Company, the Philadelphia Electric Company and the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation.

End of Conflict

At this time the I.B.E.W. is proud to announce the addition of the El Paso Electric Company to the impressive list. The agreement with this concern marks the culmination of 10 years of open and continual conflict.

Many of our readers will recall the famous El Paso case. It started with the filing of charges of unfair treatment and refusal to bargain against the company by our Local Union 585 of El Paso before the Sixteenth Regional Labor Relations Board in the fall of 1935. The regional board was brand new in those days. Ours was the first case to be placed on its dockets. Little did we think that it would be six years before the case would finally be settled. But such was the turn of events.

Under the management of the El Paso Electric Company of that time (now happily replaced by fair-minded leadership) the members of our linemen's local, L. U. 585, had experienced an appalling regime of intimidation, coercion, discriminatory discharge and refusal on the part of the company to bargain with the union (in defiance of the new National Labor Relations Act, which the company declared to be unconstitutional). Further, it baldly refused to promote union members in line for promotion and assigned them to menial tasks instead.

Hastily it installed a company union, and signed a system-wide, three-year contract with it, in an effort to thwart our growing organization. Our members were given their third successive pay cut. Strike breakers, thugs and armed guards were imported into the community in large numbers by the company and a heavy fence thrown up around the properties.

Long a battlefield
for labor-management dispute,
moves to sound plane
of performance

Evidence Was Damaging

Hearings on our charges were opened by the Regional Labor Relations Board in November, 1935, but after the first few sessions, in which much damaging evidence was secured against the company officials of that time, the company succeeded in obtaining an injunction forbidding the board to proceed further with its case.

The National Labor Relations Board quickly appealed from the injunction, but it was not until the board had carried its defense through the Circuit Court of Appeals and finally the U. S. Supreme Court that it was free to resume hearings on our charges against the utility.

In desperation over the interminable delays, Local Union 585 had gone out on strike on February 28, 1936, shutting down power operations over a 175-mile stretch along the Rio Grande in Texas and New Mexico. The company immediately discharged the strikers, mailed them their final checks and caused seven of our members to be illegally shanghaied from Texas to New Mexico, where they were held incommunicado and without bond, for 24 hours under trumped up charges in a Las Cruces, New Mexico, jail. Public opinion boiled against such unlawful treatment. When the trial took place, all seven were promptly acquitted.

More Delay

Hearings on our charges against the company were resumed by the N.L.R.B. in the spring of 1937 and concluded in the fall; but further delays lay ahead. The final decision of the board was not handed down until the spring of 1939. The board then ordered the company to reinstate all of the strikers with full seniority rights and full back pay for any time lost as a consequence of their discharge.

But the company turned a deaf ear to the N.L.R.B. ruling.

On March 9, 1940, the board turned the case over to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans to secure compliance with its order. Once again the case started on its merry chase through the Federal court system. Ours was the victory at the finish. For the decision of the N.L.R.B. was ultimately upheld by the courts.

Though only a few of our members presented themselves for reemployment by the



W. L. INGRAM
Vice President, Seventh District, I.B.E.W.

company, since most of them had been placed in better jobs in the interim, approximately \$100,000 was collected in back pay for our discharged members. Most of the credit goes to the tireless efforts of our International Vice President W. L. Ingram of the seventh district.

A Fresh Start

Until the summer of 1944 the El Paso Electric properties remained virtually unorganized. Then Vice President Ingram, with undefeatable vigor, started afresh. With a small nucleus of members from Local Union 585, he quickly organized the production and distribution departments of the company into a new local having a broader jurisdiction to include both electric light and power employees.

International Representative A. E. Edwards installed the charter of the new local, Local Union 960, on August 22, 1944. Shortly after that, Local Union 960 opened bona fide collective bargaining negotiations with Mr. Erwin H. Will who has been president of the El Paso Electric Company for the past four years.

The negotiations were culminated in a signed agreement between the company and the I.B.E.W. on January 10, 1945. On March 7, 1945, the contract was approved by the War Labor Board with an additional liberalization of the sick-leave clause at the specific direction of the WLB.

The I.B.E.W. is happy to welcome the El Paso Electric Company to the good fellowship of its other fair-dealing utility employers, and extends warm congratulations to those tireless officers and members whose unflinching courage has seen this struggle through to a successful conclusion.

RESPONSIBILITY of Labor And Management in Utilities

By E. J. DOYLE, President, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago

On June 27, 1945, Local Unions Nos. B-1351, 1366, 1367, and 1399 signed an agreement with the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago. This signing was made an occasion for an address by President Doyle, which has far-reaching significance.

IT is a genuine pleasure to be present for the formal signing of our new contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and I thank the union officers for their thoughtfulness in inviting me to attend. I welcome the opportunity to meet again with so many of our employees.

It is only natural that I should have a deep and continuing interest in the well-being of all our employees. For this reason I am glad to have a part in the operation of the plan under which our employee relations with the Inside Plant and Outside Plant groups will be conducted.

In negotiating the new contract, representatives of the union and management have put in long hours of deliberation, giving diligent attention to every phase of employer-employee relations within these groups. I want these men to know that the company is highly appreciative of their conscientious efforts and of the results achieved. It is a gratifying and significant signpost for the future of our relations under the contract that the negotiators were able to sit down in an atmosphere of cooperation and cordiality and work out a satisfactory document.

As is always the case in human relationships, there were honest differences of opinion. But none of these differences proved insurmountable and all of them were disposed of on a basis acceptable to all parties concerned. That, to my mind, is a practical example of American democracy at work.

As a matter of fact, the present relationship under our collective bargaining agreement does not and should not result in any lesser degree of harmony and cooperation between the company and its employees than has existed in the past. This contract with a responsible union organization is a convenient, legalized method of solving any problems or differences that may arise. It imposes responsibilities on all of us. To achieve the fullest benefits, the contract must be respected and administered by management and union alike, with full recognition of their obligations and responsibilities.

We are all members of an organization in which we have a common interest, all striving to progress and prosper as our business grows and prospers. It goes without saying that the future of any business and that of its employees are intimately bound up together. The success and prosperity of both depend in large measure on their ability to get on well together. The signing of this contract does not in any way alter but rather promotes this mutuality of interest existing between the company and the employees.

In no industry is this *esprit de corps* more vital than in ours. As the suppliers of electricity, so essential both in peace and war,

Utility head utters
significant truths about relations
of men and bosses in public
service field

we have a unique obligation to our community and our country. Our service must be continuous—24 hours a day, every day in the year—and its quality must be maintained at the highest possible level. It is one of the most critical requirements in the manufacture of the weapons that are helping our fighting men to win the war, and it will be no less important than it was in prewar peacetimes to the welfare of our nation and our community when industry again returns to peacetime production.

And while I am on the subject of reconversion, I should like to say a few words about the effect it will have on our own operations. As soon as conditions permit, we plan to launch a broad and aggressive campaign to stimulate new applications of electricity and greater use of the old by our residential, commercial and industrial customers. This expansion will not only facilitate the reabsorption into our ranks of our men and women now serving in the armed forces, but also will open new avenues of advancement. All in all, I think we can look to the future of our business and the opportunities it will offer with high hope and confidence.

The contractual relationship between the

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
(CHICAGO)

LOCAL 1359

John Jurincic	Walter Gorak
R. H. Shufflin	Earle Pitts

LOCAL 1367

Oscar Johnson	Paul Kocan
A. Stadtler	Tim Doherty

LOCAL 1361

Harry Euteneuer Frank Tucker
Walter Watts

LOCAL 1366

C. C. Fearheiley A. A. Dougherty
V. L. Syfert

LOCAL 1399

George Zuckweiler
Elmer Rogoski Floyd Dulaney

COMPANY NEGOTIATING
COMMITTEE

A. D. Bailey	M. W. Locke
R. A. Dingman	J. A. Mulholland
C. A. Lambert	F. G. Newton
A. P. Good	J. E. Sullivan, Jr.
E. W. Grover	W. J. Wenrich
A. E. Grunert	C. O. Willson
P. B. Juhnke	Russell Smith
R. Bushnell	

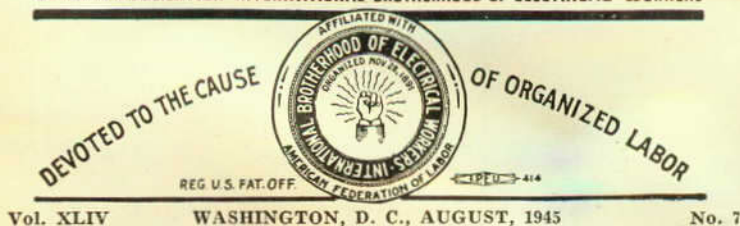
company and employees in the Inside Plant and Outside Plant groups which we are signaling tonight is still new to all of us, but, based on our experience to date, I would say we have made an excellent beginning. I am certain that if everyone—whether he represents the union or management—continues to think along sound lines and to show the spirit of mutual understanding displayed thus far, the relationship will work out well. I assure you the company will do everything in its power to make it a success.



Seated at desk, left to right: Oscar A. Johnson, President of Local Union No. B-1367; C. A. Lambert, Vice President of Commonwealth Edison Company. Standing, left to right: Earle Pitts, President of Local Union No. B-1359; J. W. Evers, Jr., Vice President of Commonwealth Edison Company; Chester Fearheiley, President of Local Union No. B-1366; George Zuckweiler, President, Local Union No. B-1399.

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No. 7

Vinson Talks Standards The Honorable Fred M. Vinson, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, made an epochal statement to Americans early this month which might be taken as a new Declaration of Independence for the Republic. Mr. Vinson quite frankly faced the problem of reconversion and the greater problem of building an economy worthy of the natural resources, the technical organization and opportunity of these United States. The core of Mr. Vinson's statement is contained in the following paragraph:

"The American people are in the pleasant predicament of having to learn to live 50 per cent better than they have ever lived before. Only the defeatist can scoff at this inescapable fact that we must build our economy on that basis."

Coming as this does from the public official who sits at the very center of the American economy, it cannot be put down as daydreaming or political maneuvering. It is the inescapable consequence of the drive for full employment in a country that can easily support a job for everybody who is able and willing to work.

Judge Vinson estimates that the United States has a vast reservoir of liquid assets—230 billion dollars—three times the 1929 total. That will enable us to embark upon a program of full prosperity.

He warns business men that much depends upon their enterprise and bold thinking and brave dreaming. He has said, what everyone who has thought about it knows, that we must move to a national income of 150 billion dollars a year.

All of this, of course, is bound up with the wage question and the employers who are plotting to lower wages basically are working in opposition to Mr. Vinson's plan for prosperity. You cannot raise the American standard of living 50 per cent without raising America's average wage 50 per cent. In 1939 the Electrical Workers made an average of \$1,650.00 a year. A 50 per cent increase on the average would only be \$2,475.00, whereas Electrical Workers believe that their full employment wage should virtually be \$3,200.00 a year.

Mr. Vinson's plan will not be accepted by waving a magic wand or by sitting still letting the circumstances produce the result. It is a difficult thing to raise the standard of living of any nation. As labor well knows this has been labor's principal job for a half-century.

In 1944 Leo Cherne of the Research Institute of America wrote a book called "The Rest of Your Life." Mr. Cherne faced this problem of a raised standard of living. He visualized the difficulty of doing the thing that Mr. Vinson

wishes to be done. He points out that every citizen will have to eat twice as much food as he did in 1940; every citizen will have to smoke three cigarettes where formerly he smoked two; every citizen will have to take an additional bath every five days; every citizen will have to write twice as many letters; every citizen will have to heat and light his house twice as well as he does now; every citizen will have to use 30 per cent more gasoline; every citizen will have to buy an extra suit or dress for every one he used to buy; every citizen will have to wear one-third more shoes; every citizen will have to buy a new car twice as often as he did; every citizen will have to go to the movies five times for every four; every citizen will have to go to the doctor four times for every three times; every citizen will have to do two and one-half times more home building than he did in 1940.

No one can view the statement of Judge Vinson and the statement of Mr. Cherne without realizing that Mr. Public has an historical opportunity, which, if taken, may lead to the greatest era of well-being any nation has ever achieved in history.

Unemployment The following weekly report of the War Production Board indicates the trend of unemployment. In the first week of June, unemployment increased 20 per cent.

"For the week ending June 9, 1945, total claims for unemployment compensation were 231,900, according to the Social Security Board, an increase of 41,400, or about 20 per cent for the week. On the basis of past relationships between total claims and the number of unemployed as reported by the Bureau of the Census, it is estimated that the Census unemployment figure will increase to 1,000,000 by June 9—an increase of 270,000 above the 730,000 unemployed reported by the Census Bureau for May 7-12, 1945, the latest available report.

"During the past month munitions cutbacks have been primarily responsible for the increase in unemployment. The full effect of these cutbacks in terms of the volume and geographical distribution of unemployment has not yet been ascertained. Claims for unemployment compensation indicate, however, the widespread character of the impact. All of the 14 states reporting to the Social Security Board showed increases on June 9 over the preceding week. The largest increases were 10,700 in Michigan, 6,400 in California, 5,200 in Illinois and 4,600 in Indiana. Of 20 cities for which claims data are reported weekly, 18 showed increases over the previous week: Detroit reported an increase of 6,500, Los Angeles 4,700, Indianapolis 2,800, Chicago 2,600, Flint 2,400, and Buffalo 1,100."

Does Congress Measure Up? Does Congress measure up in the present economic crisis which has come to be dubbed the period of reconversion?

Literally hundreds of thousands of men are being let out and will be let out during the coming months from war plants. More than 100,000 soldiers are being mustered out per month. If the war with Japan should suddenly come to an end, the United States would be overwhelmed with unemployment. Congress does little or nothing toward

smoothing the way which the United States must travel. One way, of course, to aid in this period is to increase the benefits to be paid jobless men. This could be done by a Federal supplement to state funds for paying jobless insurance. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill should be passed because this widens coverage to include most of the population and increases benefits. Full employment should be the aim, but it should be full employment with increased wages rather than a smaller wage. Congress should respond to the running currents of public opinion moving in the direction of full employment and not play small politics in this year of our need.

Doctors and Income Why is it that the District of Columbia, that is, the city of Washington, has one physician for every 180 of the population?

Why is it that the State of New York has one physician for every 461 of the population, and Massachusetts has one physician to every 528 of the population? Why is it that Mississippi has one physician for every 1,396 of the population, Alabama one physician for every 1,360 of the population? These are curious facts.

We believe that the District of Columbia has this tremendous over-balance of physicians because the District of Columbia is a city where the average income is low but constant and regular. Government workers may not get as good pay as factory workers on the whole, but they get sure pay and this enables them to support this overload of physicians, that is, an overload compared with other states.

It is a truism that medical care depends upon income. Poor people cannot pay for doctors and they die more easily and regularly than rich people. This is the gist of the struggle now going on in this country for medical care. Physicians are opposing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill and labor is supporting it.

Control and Freedom The election in Great Britain had but one basic issue, namely, control versus freedom. The recent election in Canada was fought over the same issue. It is present in every industrial country in the world. In England labor stood for more basic controls rather than fewer. The Churchill-Tory group waged its campaign for freedom but it is not expected that the Churchill government will stand for immediate removal of all controls. That appears to be the situation in industrial countries. Ideologically the business men want controls removed but when they are faced actually with the elimination of controls, they demur. They certainly don't want the controls removed from labor. They want a controlled labor force.

We don't think the issue is one as between control against freedom. We think it is a question of who shall control and the kind of controls. Even in the 1920's when we were supposed to have an unlimited free enterprise, there were controls, but these were largely set up by business groups and executed by business groups. In this period labor had no representation on control agencies in business groups. Labor's drive in this country is for repre-

sentation whether in private enterprise or in Government group controls. This issue is likely to be present throughout the next decade.

Vacations With Pay There is a quiet movement on throughout the United States for an orderly introduction of vacations with pay for all wage earners. This movement did not arrive by concerted action but appears to be a natural step in labor's evolution under the administration of the War Labor Board.

The recent study made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through its Research Department indicates that the I. B. E. W. has 914 contracts with firms granting vacations with pay. The record is as follows:

**Companies Which Have I. B. E. W. Agreements
Providing for Annual Vacations with Pay**

<i>Industrial Group</i>	<i>Number of Firms</i>
Electrical Construction Firms.....	2
Electric Power Utilities.....	225
Manufacturing (Production Work).....	192
Electrical Maintenance Work.....	101
Radio Broadcasting Stations.....	248
Radio Service and Recording Shops.....	33
Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	47
Transit Companies	18
Miscellaneous	48
Total number of firms.....	914

It is apparent that the slow spot in this advance of labor is in the construction industry. This, of course, is related to the movement for the annual wage in the electrical construction industry and will not be fully solved until that problem is solved.

Inflation and Wages The wage situation in the United States is not to the liking of labor. While the War Labor Board holds fast to its controls, there is a trend which tends to lower wages throughout the United States. This trend arrives naturally out of the war situation. Due to many cutbacks, many of the workers are being taken out of war work with high wages, and sent back to private industry at lower wages. This gives the worker less money in his pay envelope. At the same time there is a growing unemployment list, the workers of which may collect Social Security benefits if they are lucky enough to pass the technical requirements set up by the states. These Social Security benefits are in no wise enough money to make up for lost wages.

This means a downward trend in purchasing power which is satisfactory to most employers but will cheat them out of the sale of goods when the goods go on the market because the workers will not have the money to buy the goods. Here is the making of a depression, we hope a minor depression, but a depression, which always means inflation. If business maintains prices on goods at a high level, the depression may grow quite serious.

Certainly every worker should collect his unemployment benefits when he is out of work, and he should try not to use up his savings accumulated during the war period, to meet living expenses. Labor will resist and should resist wage cuts.



WOMAN'S WORK

THE MODERN CAN-CAN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

In the "gay nineties" people all over the country were "Can-Can" conscious. They were all aware of a startling new dance that had top billing in theaters and cabarets all over the nation.

In this, the summer of 1945, as we are nearing the end of our fourth year of war, our Government is again asking us to become "can-can" conscious, only it is not a row of dancers in fluffy costumes our officials have in mind, but rows of fruits and vegetables in shining jars on the pantry shelf.

Can We Must

The War Food Administration has the tremendous burden on its shoulders of keeping our soldiers and sailors overseas well supplied with all the food they need to keep them fit and fighting, and keeping the folks on the homefront strong and well nourished, and in addition, supplying the starving peoples in the lands liberated on V-E Day with sufficient food to keep them going until they can provide for themselves again.

So—the War Food Administration is appealing to every housewife to can—can all she can. So fellow wives of workers, let's rally to the cause and do our part as our Government asks, to help finish up this war in short order.

You can see how this year more than ever before, home-canning is a must. As our battle lines lengthen, our fighting men need more and more of our commercially canned fruits and vegetables. We civilians must do with less commercially canned foods as part of the price of victory. We must preserve fresh fruits and vegetables at home to keep our families strong in the winter months ahead.

Helps For You

Now our Woman's page is too brief to give much advice on what to can and how to can it, but the Department of Agriculture has issued some splendid bulletins on food preservation that tell, step by step, the procedure to be followed in canning.

Some of the booklets are:

Home Canning of Meat—AWI-110.
Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables—AWI-93.
Pickle and Relish Recipes—AWI-103.
Home-made Jellies, Jams and Preserves—1800-F.

Or perhaps you are interested in some other method of saving food for the winter months. If so the Department of Agriculture has these publications to offer:

Oven Drying—One Way to Save Victory Garden Surplus—AWI-59.
How to Prepare Vegetables and Fruits for Freezing—AWI-100.
Home Storage of Vegetables and Fruits—Farmers' Bul. 1939.
Preservation of Vegetables by Salting and Brining—Farmers' Bul. 1932.

All of these pamphlets may be obtained free of charge by writing:

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

And now since we're on the subject of food, have all you housewives had as much trouble getting a little meat for your family as I have? Or chickens? Or even eggs? It really is a very serious problem to try to keep families well nourished and food-happy in the face of our marketing problems.

I have solved my problem for a couple of days a week at least. I'm fortunate in having a family that likes soup, so I've gotten out all my hearty soup recipes and have the following menu twice a week:



Modern Methods Make Patriotic Canning a Joy

Hot Soup

(This takes care of the one hot dish recommended even for very hot summer days)

Assorted Breads and Crackers

Big Cool Salad

A Filling Dessert

Iced Tea

Here are two of my favorite soup recipes—nourishing and filling—you may want to try them.

CREAM OF POTATO SOUP

4 medium potatoes	2 tablespoons flour
3 onions, sliced	3 tablespoons softened butter
1 celery stalk, chopped	4 cups hot milk
Boiling water to cover	1 tablespoon chopped parsley
Salt	
Pepper	

Pare and quarter potatoes, combine with sliced onions and celery. Cover with water; simmer until potatoes are tender; drain, reserving liquid. Force potato, celery and onion mixture through a sieve; add potato liquid. Season with salt and pepper. Blend the flour with softened butter to a smooth paste; add to hot milk gradually, bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Add potato mixture; bring to boiling point again. Serve at once. Garnish each serving with sprinkling of chopped parsley. Serves six.

SPLIT PEA SOUP

2 cups split peas	2 cups milk
6 cups boiling water	2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 stalk celery, chopped	Salt and pepper
1 carrot, sliced	
1 onion, sliced	

Wash peas through several waters. Soak overnight or for several hours in cold water to cover. Add boiling water to make approximately 1½ quarts liquid. Add celery, carrot and onions; simmer until peas are soft. Force through sieve, add milk, bring slowly to a boil, stirring occasionally. Add butter, season to taste; serve at once.

For your salad—use tomatoes often since they are so plentiful this summer, and the Department of Agriculture nutritionists say that one good-sized tomato will provide about half the day's quota of Vitamin C.

Refreshing Salad

Try this stuffed tomato recipe. (These proportions serve six.)

Six medium-sized chilled tomatoes, ½ cup chopped celery, ½ cup chopped cucumber, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper, 2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped, 2 tablespoons mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper.

Wash tomatoes and remove stem ends. Scoop out center, leaving a shell about ¼ inch thick. Then turn upside down on plate to drain. Dice tomato pulp and combine with other ingredients. Stuff tomatoes. Serve on lettuce.

And now we come to that important part of every menu—the dessert. And in these days when sugar is almost as hard to get as a steak, it is difficult to provide our sweet-loving families with their favorite home-made desserts.

Well, here's a recipe for a spice layer cake that is as good as any that Mother used to bake and, best of all, it only requires seven-eighths of a cup of sugar, frosting included. This cake is assembled by the one-bowl method, saving time and labor on these hot, busy summer days.

Aunt Molly's Spice Cake

Sift together 2 cups sifted cake flour, ¼ teaspoon allspice, 1½ teaspoons cinnamon, (Continued on page 251)

CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: Howdy,
Brothers! After a
two-month leave of

absence we are back to annoy you again with the same thought in mind as before, to wit, play fair with our great service Brothers, think about them and write to them and fight here at home for conditions for them so when the war is over and the bands cease playing, they will be able to return to a normal life at a living wage set-up.

Homes are being built at a rapid rate and will continue in volume with each succeeding month. There are also many additions to buildings. It is up to us to see to it that they are built with A.F.L. labor as the C.I.O. is very active in this and all other fields.

Our electronics school is still the most active and useful thing around these parts. The members sure fill up the school every class night and the teachers are doing a grand job. Brother Paul Doran of Fremder Electric Company is to be our next teacher. He should be O.K. as he has a good educational background.

Big work is about done for the time being in St. Louis—plenty of small jobs.

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: The
United Nations
Conference for In-

ternational Organization has just brought its labors to a close with the production of a charter that is to be the foundation for the establishment and maintenance of world peace. This result of their labors indicates that the delegates were determined that all individual differences had to be eliminated, one way or another, so that the final object could be attained.

While these labors for peace were going on another group, national in character, was instigating national legislation that, if passed by Congress, will be a declaration of war on labor. We refer to the Ball-Burton-Hatch Labor Relations Bill which was introduced in the U. S. Senate on June 20, 1945. This proposed legislation will so revise the Wagner Act and the anti-injunction provisions of the Norris-La Guardia Act that they will lose most of their strength for protecting labor from exploitation.

The fact that this bill is being acclaimed by all the labor-baiters in Congress, the reactionary press and anti-labor columnists and commentators, such as Westbrook Pegler, should be sufficient to warn working people that the protective legislation for which they fought and starved for many years is in serious danger. As an example of the lengths to which these individuals will go we quote from Westbrook Pegler's column dated "New York, June 26, 1945—the Wagner Act is a vicious and dangerous law and should be made harmless by superseding legislation." Union men know Pegler for what he is, but it is astounding how many people there are that never see or hear the other side of the story, who swallow his insinuations as gospel truth. We know that he never tells of the shortcomings of management or how many times it is management and not labor that is the cause of strikes or that most of the strikes that are exploited in the daily press are part and parcel of the scheme to discredit labor by dishonest managements that in one way or another evade their obligations thereby forcing self-respecting unions to use the only weapon they have.

President William Green of the A.F.L. and all other national labor leaders have already come out strongly against this bill, but our leaders

READ

A call to labor by L. U. No. 3

Apprentice-training program of L. U. No. 18

A program for local unions by L. U. No. 68

L. U. No. 211 spurs Brotherhood along
Hero from L. U. No. 353

L. U. No. 512 reports an interesting
meeting

Some reflections on unionism by L. U. No. 948

Midsummer letters of significance from
every point of the compass

will need all the help they can get to knock out this bill. The sponsors of the bill say it has been in preparation for 18 months. President Green is reported as saying that, "In all that time labor never once was consulted." Space does not permit giving even the most dangerous clauses of this bill. We therefore suggest that you write your Congressmen for copies of the bill, discuss it and take such individual or collective action as you believe will do the most good. A month or more will elapse from the time this is written before it will appear in print but it is quite certain that final action on the bill will not have been taken by that time so that everyone will have time to get busy.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 18,
LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.

Editor: In order
to maintain the
high standards of
skill and ability ex-

pected of a journeyman Electrical Worker who wears the I.B.E.W. button, many locals of our Brotherhood have from time to time inaugurated and carried on apprentice training programs. I am proud to report that Local B-18 of Los Angeles has not been backward in this respect.

Although handicapped somewhat by Civil Service restrictions, we were able about three years ago to set up a system which, with State approval and through the cooperation of the Los Angeles School Board, has produced some well trained, new linemen for the Department of Water and Power of this city.

The first class to be graduated from our school was given a graduation dinner by Local B-18 at which many city and state officials were present. Diplomas were presented by Mr. Samuel B. Morris, general manager of the Department of Water and Power. The address to the graduates was given by Commissioner W. Ballentine Henley. Those receiving diplomas for successful completion of the prescribed apprentice-training course were Brothers George J. Caldwell, William G. Creciat, Ralph D. Harris, Kenneth Whisnant, Herschell O. Whitley, Viggo H. Anderson and Vernon D. Burgess. All of these Brothers are now working as linemen at our established salary of \$258.50 per month, which while not equal to our contractor's rate of \$1.70 per hour, is the best we have so far been able to obtain for men who are steadily employed by a utility. About 15 other apprentices are now in training, including some returned veterans, whose training has been arranged by the Veterans' Administration.

In setting up this apprentice-training program, Local B-18 was fortunate in having as a member Brother M. E. Harrison who, since its inception,

has been the instructor. Brother Harrison obtained his teacher's credential from the California State Board of Education and is paid by the Los Angeles City School Board. The Department of Water and Power has cooperated in every way possible, and we are highly pleased with the progress that has been made.

Since this is my first letter in the JOURNAL for many months, I should also tell you that our new agreement with the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors' Association is now approved by the International Office and is in effect.

Last April 1 we were able to get an increase of 10 per cent for all employees of the Department of Water and Power, and more recently have succeeded in establishing a monthly rate of \$302.50 for our cable splicers who daily splice "hot" cables on the downtown network.

Negotiations with the Southern California Edison Company are proceeding for our members who are employed by that company. As you may have heard, we were recently chosen as the bargaining agent, defeating the competing organization in every district except one, in which they were already established.

As press secretary for Local B-18, I am afraid I have rather neglected my letters to the JOURNAL. However, I do write a weekly column for our local labor paper, the *Los Angeles Citizen*, and since we send this to every member, they at least are kept pretty well informed.

GEORGE SIMMONS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Since this
is my first corre-
spondence for the

past six months, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the members for their many convalescence cards and their visits during my stay in the hospital.

Being out of circulation for such a long time has left me sort of high and dry for news of every-day happenings on the jobs.

As the days pass, more and more of our members are making sacrifices. The latest members of Local Union No. B-28 to enter the armed services of our country are: Harry C. Warner, James A. Johns, Jr., Charles Russell, Jr., Joseph Beckhardt, Will Ridge and Claybourne Langlotz. This now brings our honor roll to 121. So far there have been three men killed and two missing in action. John Parks, Jr., Melvin Keller, Clayton Mason and Wayland Spilman have all visited the business office recently. The first three are in the Navy and Spilman has just successfully completed his OCS training and has received his commission. Jeff Hastings, a Navy boy, stationed in Maryland, is up for the Air Medal. "Congratulations, Jeff." All of these men showed an avid interest in the doings of the local and the well-being of their friends. We fellows do a lot of griping on the job, but if we had heard some of the experiences of our Brothers, we would do a little less complaining and realize how lucky we are. So let us not forget to show these boys our good fellowship when and where we can.

Let us not forget some of the older men who have contributed much time and work to help make our union the fine organization that it is today. Brother Charles Mooney recently received his pension and Brother George Hammen has made application for same. At present Local No. 28 has 17 members receiving their pension from the I.B.E.W. There are about 12 members who are 65 years old or over who are entitled to pension benefits, but have not made up their minds to accept same as yet. It is a mighty fine thing to know they are enjoying good health, and I

join the other members in expressing the wish that their good health and well being may continue for many years to come.

KENNETH W. DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: I'm sitting out on a limb this 27th day in June writing a few notes about the current jurisdictional differences we are having with the CIO. These observations will not be read until August, by which time the whole matter will, I hope, have been settled most satisfactorily to all concerned. The six weeks' delay between the time a correspondent writes, and the time he reads what he has written, makes it very difficult. But please don't blame the editor. C'est probably la guerre!

This squabble has been cooking for years. We can all remember the cartoon which appeared in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL some time back in which was pictured a large construction job just completed by AFL building trades mechanics who were checking out the front door, while unorganized maintenance men were checking in at the rear.

Well, the chickens are coming home to roost. Thanks to us, our efforts, our dues, our self-denials, our aggressiveness, our patience, our eternal vigilance—and our stupidity—these once despised and poor relations are hep; and they are coming to visit. Shove over, cousin. You've got company.

They won't eat you out of house and home—yet. A buck seventy-five will do nicely provided they get to hook up the colored wires. After all, you had a lot of fun and glory selling the union idea to the American people. You got the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week and the double-time pay. Your dues helped to finance the bills which brought social security, compensation, and so on. You built a reservoir of specially skilled labor which American industry could tap to fashion upon instant demand a mighty war machine which has astounded the world. You created an estate.

"Now", says Reuther, "we'll have a big family banquet. We'll eat the meat; you take fish; and we'll all drink champagne together."

Man cannot live unto himself alone. Am I my brother's keeper? These words keep ringing in my ears when I think back over the years when we went gaily and perhaps a little selfishly on our way with a certain guilty feeling of disinterest in the plight of the industrial electrical worker. I say guilty, because down deep in our hearts we knew Lincoln was right about that business of half slave and half free.

We knew these fellows were competing with us; were taking over key jobs we should have manned; would some day see the light of salvation and organize in their own right and in their own way. Many of us claimed then that our I. B. E. W. should organize every electrical worker in this jurisdiction no matter where he might be.

But, on the other hand, Local No. 58, a building trades union, had no place for these men. An organization, like a machine, has a point of highest efficiency. That point decides wieldiness and unwieldiness. A game of draw poker gets increasingly satisfactory up to and including seven players. Along comes number eight and there are too many chairs and not enough cards. When nine chisels in, the game begins to bust up, and someone suggests starting another game in the next room.

We just didn't start a game in the next room. We played a good, profitable game with seven; and politely asked eight and nine to shoot craps in the basement. After awhile the crap game got big and unruly . . . you take it from there.

* * *

Many planets revolve about the sun receiving light and sustenance. In Detroit, Local B-58 is the sun. Around and near us revolve I. B. E. W. Locals 17, 1050, 205, 1063, 1079, 1218, and 1325. Conceivably, there could be 50 more, all craft unions, laterally organized in their own spheres,

HERO FROM L. U. 103



Staff Sgt. Robert S. McInerney

This is the young man that the press secretary of L. U. No. 103 wrote us about last month.

Sgt. McInerney was with the 20th Bomber Command in India and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for outstanding service, as well as the Air Medal and four Oak Leaf clusters.

and traveling in their own orbits, and all affiliated with the I. B. E. W. As we know, they are not. They are in the CIO.

Those CIO men are our poor relations. For the most part they have been ungrateful, irresponsible, and irreconcilable to the union labor cause for which the AFL has fought and bled for decades before their CIO was born. Like all relatives, we are morally responsible that they do not become a public charge and sully the family name. But the law of the land says that all the workers in a plant shall be organized vertically into one bargaining agency which shall speak for all to the management. The management seems to want it that way. It is all very confusing.

What is the answer? Well, if the CIO is honestly concerned with the plight of these electrical workers, it will make overtures to the I. B. E. W. for their gradual surrender into the only electrical craft organization in the United States which is capable of understanding and solving their problems and giving them effective representation.

If the management is honestly concerned with the plight of these workers, it will insist that the whole vertical union idea is unjust, unworkable, and un-American.

And if the AFL is honestly concerned with the plight of these electrical workers, it will recognize its responsibility, arrange to accept them in lateral craft unions apart from the building trades, and thus complete the electrical constellation in each community which every good union man dreams about.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: Duty and responsibility are inseparable. It is the duty of all elected and appointed officers to assume the full responsibilities of their various offices to the end that the local unions become the important factor in the economic and civic world that they should. The rank and file, as well, have a duty and responsibility. By taking an active interest in the affairs of the local, by attending the meetings, by service on the committees, by upholding the constitution, by-laws and all agreements and contracts, they can do their duty well. The job of selling "unionism" must go on unceasingly. The ideals of the I.B.E.W. are high and must go on higher and higher. We must never become complacent. We should never be satisfied with what we have. We must always seek to better our

conditions of work and living. If we think that unemployment benefits should be increased should not our pension pay be increased? But why think only of material things? Why be content, like animals, with only the bodily comforts? God has given man a brain, the use of which enables him to reason. The ability to reason is claimed by some to be the seat of intelligence and differentiates us from the lower order of vertebrates.

Is it not good reasoning, then, that if we seek a world organization to promote world peace and economic well-being, should we not study the problems that confront us on the home front? What do we know of economics; the philosophy of banking; the problems that come before courts; the causes of juvenile delinquency; the delinquent who may become the criminal of tomorrow? The writer does not mean to imply that all or any of us, will become noted economists, great financiers, or learned jurists. But these are some of the problems that are here, now. Why should we bury our heads in the sand of ignorance and try to deceive ourselves that they do not concern us? If we are to take our just place in our economy, then we must know something about the various aspects of our way of life so that we can discuss them thoughtfully and act intelligently.

Looking at the problem from a material point of view, the cost of our economy, in all its aspects, runs into billions of dollars per year. If we believe in the principles of organized labor and its ideals, should we not begin to consider the moral and spiritual side of life, instead of placing so much emphasis on the material side? Therefore, it appears that the officers of the local union should, with the consent and help of the members: 1. Formulate and carry out a worthwhile, long-range educational program. 2. Give active support to all laudable civic affairs. 3. Seek to increase our recreational facilities so as to include all ages and groups. 4. Promote harmony and better understanding between members and crafts and the public.

As President Truman said, in part, at San Francisco recently, "It is rather the duty of these powerful nations to assume the responsibility for leadership toward a world peace." Cannot and should not the same be said and expected of unions?

The following members were elected officers of L. U. No. 68 at the last meeting in June: J. R. Fisher, president; J. L. McGill, vice president; Stanley Courtner, recording secretary; G. H. Gilbert, financial secretary; Clarence Trichka, treasurer; Al Swanson, Ed Mackey and Joe Lynch, executive board members; Carl Schreiber, Al Scheiter and Bill Woods, Jr., examining board members; J. Clyde Williams, business manager. The writer does not have the names of the appointive officers at this time.

G. H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79 SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: If I were asked why I joined a union I would answer, "To get a decent living wage and better my working conditions."

This would be only half a truth, because, unless I, with others, did not become active and petition our employer for that living wage and better working conditions we would never get them. This is collective bargaining.

An employer has many things on his mind besides his employees' welfare, and unless these conditions are brought before him pointedly he will do nothing about them. Because of this collective bargaining the employer has learned that a contented and happy employee pays far better dividends than a disgruntled and bitter one.

Organized labor, through collective bargaining, has over a period of years obtained wages within reach of the cost of living, also brought about a shorter working day and week, better working conditions, holidays, vacations with pay, overtime pay, safer working measures, insurance, social security and many others, none of which were handed to them on a silver platter.

Local unions, consisting of active members, such as you and I, must prove that we are en-

titled to these provisions and strive to get better ones through collective bargaining.

Because of the time necessary for travel, and the distance being too great to efficiently conduct local business, the severance of the Utica group from B-79 was discussed between the executive board and a committee from Utica. An amicable and satisfactory agreement was reached whereby Utica chapter will receive a charter of its own. This will not detract from the harmony and close cooperation between the two locals or with other locals on the company property.

Utica has an active and progressive membership and we wish them long life and prosperity.

It is with deep sorrow we learn that Frank (Skeets) Krouse is no better. He suffered an accident consisting of a fractured skull and six broken ribs. The immediate cause the writer has not ascertained. "Skeets" was well known by all the patrons of the Gas Plant Lunchroom for his efficiency and dexterity as an attendant.

We are soon to hold election of officers into whose hands we place the future welfare of our local. To these men we shall entrust our standing in the organization, the negotiation of our working agreement, and the transaction of the local's business, including our finances. These matters are, or should be, of prime importance to all members, and for the continued success of our organization we must accord the officers full cooperation and assistance wherever needed to transact local business.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor: Another local union election has passed into history. John Holmes was elected president. He won a three-cornered contest in which Chris Prall and Edward Anderson were the other participants.

The following were elected unopposed: Vice President Joseph Hamer, Recording Secretary James Pressimone, Financial Secretary Eugene Braun, Treasurer William Graf, Business Manager Samuel Moskowitz. Examining board: William Hurtz, William Kelsall, Bert Shortway.

Sixteen Brothers ran for the executive board, with seven to be elected. The seven who won out were in the order named: Henry Behrens, Don Ryder, Charles Fontanella, Robert Phillips, Cornelius Cooper, Hubert Vogelzang and Louis Schaefer. The only change from the old executive board is that Louis Schaefer replaced George Dolson.

Bill Cross, our retiring president, has made application for pension. Bill is a charter member of the local which means that he has been a member for over 43 years. We all wish Bill a well-earned rest which he richly deserves. Our best wishes also go to Harry Smith, Sr., who also has made application for pension.

The night is hot, the sheet is almost filled and the deadline only two days away—so—so long until next month.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor: Labor's efforts in the successful prosecution of the war have been paramount, Labor's gains are insignificant. Many sacrifices have been made such as extending the working day from six or seven to eight hours without additional compensation per hour and dropping from double time to time-and-one-half for overtime and holidays. Labor made these sacrifices to aid in the winning of the war. Now it looks as if labor might lose the peace, viz: "Work or fight bill" which, if it passes, will really make the Federal Government, through the Employment Agencies, the distributor as well as the controller of American labor. If this happens labor will be dominated by the Administration that happens to be in power whether or not favorable to labor.

All, and especially labor, are anxious to do their utmost in the war effort, yet it looks as if a concerted movement (by labor's enemies) is under way to sabotage American labor.

Yet when we glance back at our own social status, it has been in a state of suspended animation for about 20 years. The last social advancement was the passing of the \$1,000 death benefit. It is high time that we again strive for social advancement such as lowering the pension age to 60. Not many years are left for enjoyment after that age for those that have carved their monies out of the electrical construction industry. Also in times like these a minimum pension of at least \$60 per month should be provided because of the low dollar.

Without a convention and with a war going on it is easy to plead mitigating circumstances on the status quo position. Social security provides for lifetime coverage after 40 paid quarters (ten years). We provide nothing for any length of time in good standing. Even after 40 or more years in good standing, a lapse of six months' dues eliminates all benefits. Some provision, both as to insurance and pension, should

be made for Brothers in long-time good standing, say for 25 or 30 years.

Officers elected at the June meeting for two years are: Business Manager Frank Schwicketh, President Frank Camp, Vice President William Hurley, Financial Secretary William Heppard, Sr., Treasurer Edgar Koehler. Executive board: Edward Burk, Otto Ecklund, Herb Stickel, Samuel Harvey, Paul Scott, Walter Cameron and Harry Camp. Examining board: H. C. Patterson, H. "Bud" Maxwell and Frank Hurley.

All members working at present with prospects good. Present season one of the best on record with rooms at a premium. If you're coming here for your vacation, figure about 4 or 5 per cent more as there is a sales tax (misnamed Luxury Tax) on almost everything, even hotel rooms.

HERB STICKEL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Under separate cover you will find a picture of the group who attended the Electronics Class of Local 212 which we wish to have published in the WORKER.

Included in the group are four instructors, namely, Messrs. Stanley Rieman, William Holmes, William Cheshire, and William Cullen.

Messrs. Rieman, Holmes and Cheshire are connected with the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co. Mr. Cullen is a member of our local union. The members of this class are indebted to these gentlemen for the fine manner in which they presented the subject matter.

Mr. John Arundel is the representative of the vocational schools in Cincinnati. His splendid cooperation made it possible for our group to use the school facilities to good advantage. We wish to extend him our thanks.

Mr. Henry Schoepfel of the F. D. Lawrence Electric Co. has been and is a consistent worker for better education in the trade. We are most grateful for his interest.

The instructors were tireless in their effort to get across in a very limited time a lot of information that most of us felt we could spend a great deal more time to absorb, and I hope that by this fall, the Education Committee can work out a continuation of this course. The need for better educated men in the field becomes more apparent each day.

The Picnic Committee is very busy at present making plans for our annual picnic to be held August 18. The usual large attendance and good time is anticipated.

Work in this area is holding up very well.



1945 SPRING ELECTRONICS CLASS, LOCAL 212

Reading left to right, Front Row: Charles Bradbury, George Murphy, Frank Bramlage, Ed. Kuzler, Charles Westerman, Lew Weinberg, Ed Schmidt, Harry Laux, Ed Knowlman, George Wolfzorn, Charles Hoyer, Harold Ward, Pete Edmundson, Henry Schoepfel.
Second Row: John Collins, Frank Brandon, Stanley Archibale, Larry Cochnower, William Bennett, William Ensminger, Howard Westerman, Victor J. Feinauer, Ray Hauck, Robert Curran, Al Wakefield, Mat Listerman, William Cheshire.
Third Row: John Arundel, William Holmes, Clem Ibold, Art Glueck, Gus Biggs, Roy Reinschmidt, Fred Welage, Charles Kleinwachter, Henry Huber, Ed Feuerstein, Jerry Lindeman, Arthur Wesselman, Vincent Von Boken, Don Archibale, James Elder, Stanley Doerger, Paul Schath, William Cullen.
Back Row: Stanley Rieman, Paul Morton, John Keller, George Huber, George Thrasher, Frank Seilacker, Ed Morris, Oscar Senholz, Robert Nagel, William Wagner, Art Dimmet, Al Nagel, John Stubenrauch, Edward Landmeier, Martin Espelage.

While some jobs have closed down due to war contract cancellations—the slack was taken up by other work and all hands are busy at this writing.

The close of the war in Europe faces us with some employment adjustments. The close of the Pacific War will pose a great many questions for labor unions. We better know the answers. How well will we be prepared to take care of our returning servicemen? What about our older members? Can our present pension system stand the strain? The degree to which we are prepared to answer these and a myriad of other questions will determine how much weight labor will contribute to the scales of justice for our way of living.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 323,
WEST PALM BEACH,
FLA.

Editor: My desire to save a little space, now that 85,000 pounds of

paper is needed for one issue of the WORKER, did not meet with success. The members at the last regular meeting thought that we should be heard from occasionally.

The only way that we can tell when summer is coming is by the boarding up of the homes in the Palm Beach area. This may seem like a time to slow down or go fishing, but if you ever closed up a large residence and protected it from the elements, you know it is some job. All outside electrical fixtures must be removed, flood lights, grass lights, pool lights and lights in the shrubbery. On some jobs they have several hundred garden lights to be cared for. This period is rather rushed, as all the caretakers are anxious to get the work done promptly. The bigger job is in the spring—or is it fall?—we can't tell, when the same places are opened up for the season; then they all have to be put in "ship-shape" order.

We are quite busy here at present with two large Government air fields in our immediate vicinity, which seem to be permanent bases, expanding and building new additions from time to time. Also in our Everglades or west country, there is a large expansion program going on. The U. S. Sugar Corporation has only a portion of this Everglades property, and claim that if they were not restricted in planting and producing, could supply the whole nation with sugar—some sugar!

An educational committee has been appointed to start classes in electronics. We are having a lecture study class after the regular meetings until suitable equipment and materials can be procured to start classes in the local high school industrial classrooms which are available. The main difficulty in procuring testing equipment is that it may be obsolete before it is really useful. But from all indications the field of electronics will be wide and varied, after the second victory is won.

It has been said that life may be likened to a puzzle, but every puzzle has its solution. The winner is he who works it out, who doesn't quit because "it's tough." So let's keep plugging.

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor: Brother Ken McKee, electrical artificer in the

R.C.N.V.R. and a member of Local Union No. 353 since 1941, was awarded the British Empire Medal for saving lives at sea. Ken joined our organization in September 1941 at the age of 23 and served as an apprentice with the Standard Electric and Roxborough Electric. He has two brothers in the local, George and Norman. Ken joined the Navy in May 1943 after a short period as a journeyman. The wording of his citation reads as follows: "This rating displayed untiring efforts and prompt action in risking his own life in effecting the rescue of survivors of H.M.C.S. Clayoquot. His personal disregard of his own life in going over the side to assist survivors on board was undoubtedly instrumental in saving the lives of men immersed in very cold water."



No. 14

SERVICE BUTTON

Unusually beautiful specimen, gold-filled, white background, flags in color, blue bar, size 9/16 x 11/16; same size of standard I. B. E. W. emblem \$1.75

Very terse and to the point, I would say of this statement. To me, who hates to get into the bath tub if it's the least bit chilly, it would seem to take a large chunk of intestinal fortitude to dive over the side of a ship into icy water and then battle with struggling swimmers to get them aboard. Congratulations, Ken! We're proud of you and may our organization, to which you belong, always remain worthy of your confidence and support and the confidence and support of all our service members.

Recognition of merit or ability happens too seldom in these present days of selfish concern. While we at home are sometimes complaining because the garbage man forgot to pick up the ashes or the amount of water the Government is selling for whiskey, Ken and thousands like him are risking their lives and health to rectify the mistakes of others. They are asked to make financial and physical sacrifices to maintain our way of life. Let us make that way worthwhile.

On May 24 we lost an old-time member. Brother E. (Slim) Gullins passed away in Christie Street Military Hospital. Brother Gullins was a veteran of World War I and a member of the Brotherhood since March 3, 1926.

Imagine my surprise to find we have a new executive board and a new vice president. The president is not so new, I would say Percy Eversfield is about 49. It serves me right, if I'd attend a meeting once in a while I'd know what was going on. The best of luck and good wishes to our new board and officers.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 512,
GRAND FALLS,
NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor: It has been noted that contributions to the JOURNAL from this

distant member of the I.B.E.W. family may be likened to the proverbial "angel visits"—few and far between. Obviously the finger of censure usually points to the P. S. as the source of such omissions.

There may be governing factors, however, such as "nothing of interest to write about; too busy at other chores to dig up news; a misfit as a journalist or, procrastination on the part of the scribe"—the latter, perhaps, predominating.

Well, Brothers, don't rise in righteous indignation and harshly condemn a Brother's weakness but rather help to lift him out of the rut so that better results may follow.

We were indeed pleased to again welcome to our town the ever popular International Representative, Brother James Broderick, who arrived on June 5, preparatory to the annual wage conference with officials of the A. N. D. Co., Ltd., and representatives of the respective local unions here. Following a busy series of eminently successful negotiations, one of the best attended

and most enthusiastic meetings of Local 512 was held on Friday night, June 8.

The interest so manifest on this occasion was evidently prompted by the desire of the Brothers to hear the result of the negotiations and extend the warm hand of fraternal fellowship to the genial Jim, whose favoritism with the boys seems to lose none of its old-time fervor with the passage of time. His address was listened to with rapt attention as in his own inimitable way he voiced his pleasure at again being with us, referring at length to the successful negotiations conducted in an atmosphere of cooperation and good will and, with the recent adjustments and general increase in wages, he assured us that comparative craft rates of pay prevailing in eastern Canada paper mills and Newfoundland plants were, if anything, much in our favor.

Having studied a copy of the proposed "pension scheme" as submitted by the A. N. D. Co. for consideration and probable adoption by the employees, he spoke very favorably on same, considering it a "good thing" and worthy of our fullest support. Much applause greeted his remarks at the conclusion of his talk. During the course of the meeting Brother Broderick was moved to the chair to conduct the election of officers for the ensuing two years with the following result:

President, Brother Henley Noel, elected; vice president, Brother J. C. Constable, elected; recording secretary, Brother Jack Scott, re-elected; financial secretary, Brother G. Winslow, re-elected; treasurer, Brother Andrew Baird, re-elected. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Brother Broderick for his able and efficient conducting of the election. The newly elected officers thanked the Brothers for the honor conferred on them and asked for the general cooperation of all in carrying out the duties of the respective offices. Following adjournment of this interesting and instructive meeting a social in the form of a smoker was given in honor of the visiting delegate, Brother Broderick.

After the toast to the King was duly honored the chairman announced that, as no set program was considered, the affair would be quite informal, a sort of free-and-easy, typical Newfoundland get together, where wit and humor, song and story (tall ones, too), predominated.

Refreshments, of course, both liquid and solid, played a prominent part in the proceedings, and Brother Jimmy O'Brien and his aides of the entertainment committee—minus the formal waiters' togs, etc.—were kept quite busy in supplying the demand which was faultlessly executed and all were happy. Brother Paul Shapleigh, always interested in union matters generally and functions of this kind in particular, was missed on this occasion, being at present enrolled as a student in the I.B.E.W. electronics course at Marquette University, Wisconsin.

As is generally known, Local 512 was well represented in the fighting forces of the Empire, seven members having volunteered for overseas service.

A couple of months ago we were happy to welcome home from the fighting front on rotation leave, Brother G. (Buster) Winslow, in excellent physical form after an absence of over five years. Evidently army rations contain all the necessary nutriment as Buster packed on a mere 40 pounds avoirdupois during his sojourn, mostly on the round as height seemed stationary. Previous to his return, a social under the auspices of Local 512, was given in his honor when members, their wives and lady friends foregathered to wish Bus Godspeed and a safe return at the end of hostilities.

Buster is the son of our genial financial secretary who is himself a veteran of World War I. Our thoughts at the time were also of the other members "over there" and the hope was expressed that all would return safe and sound in due course. Happily since this event the war in Europe has been brought to a successful conclusion and in a reasonably short space of time may we be privileged to welcome them home and do them honor. Of the seven who enlisted one has paid the supreme sacrifice, one has been honorably discharged, four are with the Empire forces

in Europe and one a prisoner of war in Japanese hands following the fall of Hong Kong.

The fate of the latter, Brother Charlie Edwards, is unfortunately unknown, as correspondence from that quarter is practically nil or, at best, meagre, but we all hope that a Kind Providence will watch over and guard his welfare, when, following the defeat—which is inevitable—of the wily Nipponese, which all hope will not be long delayed, he, with others will be restored, sound in mind and body to their kith and kin who anxiously pray for and await their return.

G. C. ALLEN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: In the JOURNAL for February, 1944, we went

into some detail describing the New Mexico State Electrical Code, a brief summary of which follows. It is a licensing and inspection law and is an exact copy of the National Electrical Code. It is administered by an electrical administrative board consisting of five members appointed by Governor John R. Dempsey who, in turn, appoints an electrical engineer to act for the board as inspector and administrator of the law. The chairman of the board is Brother Elmer Zemke who is also business representative for Local 611. The other members of the board, with one exception, belong to the I.B.E.W. in different parts of the State. Brother J. Wilbur Jones, who is president of Local 611, is electrical engineer for the board. This concludes the summary.

Recently, owing to the increased volume of business going through the engineer's office, Brother Jones has been allowed two extra assistants.

Brother C. A. Morris lives at 510 W. Fox St., Carlsbad, and is a member of Local 640 at Carlsbad. He enforces the code in the southeast portion of the State, including Carlsbad, Artesia and Hobbs. Brother Morris served for many years as fire inspector in Kansas City, Missouri, for the Kansas City Gas Company. He has worked as wireman in Borger, Texas; Honolulu, Hawaii, and on mines maintenance at Duncan, Arizona.

Brother Alfred Hammerstrom works out of the Albuquerque office, going to various parts of the State as needed. He has had wide experience in the electrical business for 30 years as wireman and electrical contractor. He is a member of Local 611. Brothers Morris and Hammerstrom are exceptionally well qualified for their work both in training and personality.

In addition to these full-time men there are several part-time men stationed in different localities throughout the State.

The State of New Mexico is fortunate in having among its laws a first-class electrical code, a Governor with the good judgment to appoint a fair and efficient administrative board and in having so competent a staff of engineers and inspectors to enforce the code. Local 611 is proud of its part in being able to furnish some of these men.

Hello, John Plott in Tennessee Valley, Bill Buesche in San Diego and E. B. Levy at Grand-Coulee.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY- HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: Two of our Brother members have recently

been called by death. Brother John Cameron, Sr., who has been in failing health for a long time, passed away, his death being caused largely by the infirmities of old age.

He had been receiving his I.B.E.W. pension but for a while he helped us out on some of our war work.

Brother Cameron had been an old and loyal member of L. U. 697. His son, John, Jr., is his only survivor.

Brother William Erickson met death by accidental drowning.

Accompanied by his father-in-law, nephew and son, they were in a rowboat on a bayou in Louisiana when the boat collapsed. Brother Erickson's son was the sole survivor.

Our annual summer picnic was held Sunday,

July 15, at Gruener's Park in Hammond and, as usual, was a great occasion.

According to the papers, 2,000,000 people will soon be out of work.

Let us assume that the ballyhoo about "work or fight" that used up so much newsprint not so long ago had been successful and a work or fight law had been enacted. What would be the status of these people who will soon be looking for jobs? Would they have to join the Army?

Seems to me that all of that agitation was nothing more than another exhibition of anti-union sentiment that pops up so often.

It would not be surprising if the million-dollar lobby maintained in Washington by the National Association of Manufacturers had given their support to this agitation and also the big corporations that had their cartel tie-ups with Germany and Japan must have loaned a sympathetic ear and other encouragement to this slap-labor idea.

President Truman seems to be doing a fine job and let us hope that he keeps it up.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.



Charlie Wicks of L. U. No. 855

L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor: Brother members of Local 767 have won the

election between their choice of representation and their opponent, the Plant Council, a company union. The election returns gave the I. B. E. W. 66 to the Plant Council's 44. We won by a majority of 57 per cent. We needed only 51 per cent. We should have had 100 per cent but we are proud that we have some loyal members who made the election victorious for I.B.E.W. Local 767.

Our local has grown tremendously in the past two years, adding 150 members. Some of the members work at the Solvay Process Company, Ethyl Corporation, the E. I. Dupont plant and Copolymer Corporation. We are very gratified indeed to have these new members. The State College, L. S. U., employs maintenance electricians and helpers. We are proud to have them also.

Local 767 now has a contract with Copolymer Corporation and also with Delta Tank. Brothers, this local has really grown in the past two years! But one must attend all meetings to understand and acquaint himself with the fundamental principles and progress which 757 has accomplished, and, believe me, Brother, you have got to hand it to our president, L. J. Baudier, and our tire-

less business manager, Brother J. D. Parker, for the efforts they have taken to secure our future.

Well, our next two-year term of officers have been elected and for the benefit of those who were not at the election I will state the officers elected. Brother C. L. Adams, president; Brother W. Steintz, vice president; Brother Dan O'Quin, recording secretary; Brother J. D. Parker, financial secretary; Brother Tucker Morgan, treasurer.

Executive board members were elected as follows: C. L. Adams, John L. Bickham, W. Steintz and Tucker Morgan.

Examining board members are: C. L. Adams, Tucker Morgan and W. Steintz. The business manager is J. D. Parker.

The officers and cooperative members of L. U. 767 wish to extend their appreciation for the cooperation they have received in the past two years. It makes them feel very gratified to have the support which has been given them to accomplish their mission. Brother members, we are expecting to have a contract with some more local plants in the near future, but our officers will need the help of all members. Too many members want the other fellow to do his part. Brothers, we are on a mission, as you might call it. We stood before our president with our right hand raised taking our obligation, but some have failed to live up to their part. So fellows, for your own good and the good of the union, come out to the meetings. We meet the first and third Tuesday of each month. We'll appreciate seeing you there.

Well, this may be my last contribution as someone else may be appointed press secretary. I want to express my sincere appreciation for the courtesy you have all shown me in the past. I have done my best for the union and members and I hope our new press secretary will do his best. With a sincere goodbye.

C. R. HEMPHILL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 855 MUNCIE, IND.

Editor: Local 855, Muncie, Indiana, has a news item

about Charlie Wicks, our oldest member, who has been on retirement for five years.

Charlie, as we affectionately call him, was a member of the I. B. E. W. for about 40 years, having joined the Anderson (Indiana) local in 1903. As an employee of the Anderson Electric Company he worked in most of the central states, ranging from Virginia to Nebraska, and from Michigan to Tennessee. While working for this company he helped wire the business block at Eleventh and Meridian Streets in Anderson.

Charlie Wicks was born in Cambridge City, Indiana, on December 24, 1873. He attended the public schools there, completing the high school course. He says the study of Latin, English and Natural Science did not help in his electrical work, but admitted that they gave him a broader outlook on life. (We have vocational and trade schools now which are correcting that situation.)

Coming to Muncie from Louisville, Kentucky, he worked for the Ross Boone Electric Company and later for the Kimbrough Company. In Muncie he helped wire the Delaware Hotel and the Wysor business block.

Charlie remembers the fight put up by the gas-pipe fitters to control the installation of conduit when that method of wiring was introduced. Through the efforts of I. B. E. W. President McNulty that fight was won for us.

Charlie Wicks was very interested in the Electronics School held at Milwaukee (which the writer was privileged to attend). He has the highest praise for the I. B. E. W. officials who planned the school and carried out its operation so successfully.

Local 855 had a class of 21 in electronics beginning on January 8 and continuing for ten weeks.

GILBERT BLACKWOOD, R. S.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor: Organized labor did not sprout up over night and burst forth in glory with a bunch of strong unions all over the land. No, my friend,



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a durable, handsome folder to contain Official Receipts brown or black 35 cents

it was not as easy as that. Hard work, heartaches, yes, and even bloodshed put the American Labor Movement where it is today. Any of the old-timers will verify these facts.

They will also tell you that the I.B.E.W. would not be one of the most highly respected branches of organized labor if the originators of the movement had been a bunch of men who went out on jobs with no intentions of doing an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Today we have a few of that type. They think their card will hold their job for them. If the steward says anything to them, he is a heel, and should be pulled up before the executive board. Men of this caliber are a detriment to any organization and for the future good of the I.B.E.W. the I.O. should instruct all local unions to weed out this type of good union men.

The great American public know unionism only through the radio or the newspapers. Unfortunately to most news commentators and editors, labor unions are news only when they call a strike. Then the airwaves are jammed and big scare-heads are plastered over the front pages. Therefore, we do not get the proper publicity. Consequently there are far too many ill-advised people that associate the word union with trouble.

To those of us who are a part of organized labor, nothing is farther from the truth than the idea that organized labor interferes with production or progress. We know that collective bargaining guides our relations with the employer and when adhered to we have no strikes or work stoppage. The history of collective bargaining will demonstrate that when there is friction between employer and union it has been caused by just demands for union recognition, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

Nevertheless it is the belief among the uninformed that unions exist for the sole purpose of perpetually fighting against the employer for more money. Ignorance of the ideals and purpose of organized labor must not be allowed to continue. If big business can buy time on the radio to poison the public mind against organized labor, it would be money well spent if we would loosen up with a few shekels and put a 30-minute program on the air each week to set the public straight on a few things that the anti-union employer feeds them through the press and radio.

In the coming months the anti-union employer will attempt to eradicate the advances we have made in the past decade. The best defense against this potential threat is an offensive to demonstrate by actual behavior the ideas and principles which have guided and made organized labor what it is today. The right to be a union member is the birthright of all men under the American Bill of Rights. Yet there are a few employers who think the Bill of Rights was drafted for a favored few and they keep up a continual fight against their employees. We are forced to fight for our existence.

Naturally organized labor is a militant organization fighting on the defensive. With genuine, wholehearted cooperation between labor and management therein lies the power to enrich the lives of all Americans. The benefits derived from

the wholehearted cooperation between labor and management are well known and recognized. That is why trade unions have grown. Despite the mutual benefits of cooperation between labor and management there is unrest and an uneasy feeling in the ranks of organized labor, when we recall the aftermath of World War I.

There is one sure-fire method of ending this sense of impending trouble. The method is honest cooperation between labor and management.

There is plenty of activity in the jurisdiction of Local 948. We have several jobs going and we have a bunch of visiting Brothers working with us. We are happy to report the visits of Brother August Sack of the Air Forces, Brother Ethol Lentz of the Navy and T/Sgt. Ralph Sanborn Knight of the 364th Squadron, 305th Bomber Group of the 8th Air Force. Ralph has 30 missions over Germany to his credit and in February he was in one of the largest armadas to ever bomb Berlin. He is a radio operator and, I imagine, a darn good one. With the score settled in Germany, Ralph is now stationed in Miami to get the lowdown on the B-29's. Then he will wing his way to the South Pacific and help to blot out the rising sun of the little monkey men across the international date line. Happy landings, my boy! We are praying for the safe return of all of our boys. Brother Ralph Knight is the son of one of the most popular and best known members of Local 948, Brother Bert A. Knight.

Organized labor does not have direct representation at the San Francisco Conference. Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan W. Tracy, former president of the I.B.E.W., has been named Department of Labor Adviser to the American Delegation. Brother Tracy will serve as aide to Secretary of State Stettinius on economic and social problems. In speaking of Stettinius, he is the guy who pulled a Pearl Harbor on labor at the Conference. Many public figures have finagled around one way or another to get themselves in bad with either A. F. of L. or C. I. O. But Secretary of State Stettinius is the first super-duper diplomat with enough finesse to get in the doghouse of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. at the same time.

J. J. DUNCAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1031 CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: On Saturday, June 30, Local B-1031 won its third victory in 30 days in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the four plants of the Rauland Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

M. F. Darling, business manager of Local B-1031, began the organizational campaign in August of 1944. In November of 1944 a petition for election was filed by Local B-1031 with the National Labor Relations Board. From that date on, the U.E., C.I.O., did everything in their power to stall this election and deprive the workers of the program that Local B-1031 expects to include in its contract.

After a campaign of 28 days, on June 20, the employees of The Merco Corporation, 4201 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, selected Local B-1031 as their bargaining agent. This record, together with the fact that the employees of the Webster-Chicago Corporation also selected this local on the same date, makes it a double-header and gives this local the title of record maker.

RAY J. ZACHARSKI, Asst. B. M.

L. U. NO. 1216 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor: "If it's fishing you are wishing," a good share of the Brothers from this local are displaying their skill on one of Minnesota's 10,000 lakes, its fine trout streams or rivers. Of course, if you are a golf enthusiast like Gene Brautigan of WLOL, you can kill two birds with one stone because Gene is usually found fishing for his precious "pill" in some water hazard on the golf links. Which brings us up with a thought and a question. When will some brave Brother take our International Representative, Jess McCowen, out fishing so he can tell his cornhusker friends all

about the fine fishing to be had in their "good neighbor" state to the north? So far Mac's enthusiasm for fishing has reached the stage where a trip to the Twin Cities usually means the purchasing of a new fangled lure to add to his collection.

We have news that Brother Kermit Holm, former WCCO control operator, is leaving to take over the chief engineer's post at KOVC, Valley City, North Dakota. Good luck to you and your family, Kermit! Brother Bob Walinder is reported to have received a 30-day extension on a possible induction notice since receiving his physical and 1-A classification. Bob is another WCCO control operator.

The Twin Cities Radio Announcers I.B.E.W. Local 1331 received their charter from the International Office and elected officers at the group's first meeting. We technicians wish to congratulate the charter members of this new local and wish them the best of success. It is hoped our common bond to the I.B.E.W. will prove advantageous to the welfare of both organizations.

The Minnesota State Legislature has finished a very heated session with the highly debatable "Anti-secondary Boycott Bill" being vetoed by our Governor Edward J. Thye. The Governor, in vetoing the bill, declared it would be unwise to cause a strain in relationship between labor and management, when both sides have shown a cooperative spirit that will continue to prosper if allowed conditions that promulgate such an effect. A controversial bill that will place Minnesota back on central standard time July 8, 1945, was passed, and immediately railroads and radio station management heads sat up and took notice. The mayors of some of the larger cities also voiced their disapproval after the passage of the bill. It seems the rural members of the state legislature, who were proponents of the bill, argued that war time caused chaos with normal activities of a well-run farm, and since victory was near at hand, war time should be stopped. Well, Minnesota will be the first to take such a bold step.

Members of the technical staff from radio station WDGW attended the funeral services of their employer, Dr. George W. Young, who was one of the pioneers of commercial radio in the United States, and founder of station WDGW. Entering radio in 1923, Dr. Young secured the third Federal license in the nation and the first independent license for KFTM, which he operated from his home here in Minneapolis. In 1925 the station was renamed WDGW and has continued to grow into what is now the largest independent station in the Northwest.

Local 1216 held its biennial election of officers at the regular meeting for June. Brother Harvey Hayden was elected president and will take over the position vacated by Brother John Klug. Judging from the fine show in votes cast





WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

for Brother Hayden, he can rightfully expect a fine spirit of cooperation from the Brothers he will represent. The other offices in our local will be newly represented by Brothers who hope to carry on providing a well-run organization, truly worthy in that which it represents.

President Klug gave an interesting report on the meeting held at Chicago in the interests of the Radio Broadcast Technicians affiliated with the I.B.E.W. An occasional meeting of this sort can do much to encourage close cooperation, unity of action, and the stimulating of progress through exchange of ideas. Members of Local 1216 were impressed, indeed, by the fine report given to them by their representative at this meeting.

Station WLOL technicians have received WLB approval on their new contract which included an average \$2.50 per week wage increase. Station WDGJ technicians will soon provide their employer with a new contract proposal. Technicians, particularly those employed in the low and medium-powered radio stations, are looking with interest and hope at the new standardized eight-station contract secured by the technicians in Chicago. Those concerned with the many problems of individual contract negotiations would be first, I am sure, to appreciate such a forward and logical step.

Copies of the *Broadcast Councilor* have been distributed to xmitters and studios where I.B.E.W. technicians are employed, so that technicians may keep abreast with the activities of affiliated locals. Members attending the L. U. 1216 regular May meeting expressed their approval regarding the institution of a state I. O. representative officer.

BERNARD J. RENK, P. S.

DEATH CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (134)	C. Cleveland	\$1,000.00
309	H. Messerly	1,000.00
347	I. G. Armour	1,000.00
122	C. F. Ross	1,000.00
16	A. Cain	300.00
276	R. G. Coyne	475.00
191	L. Erickson	475.00
I. O. (595)	E. S. Bowsky	1,000.00
I. O. (292)	W. A. Raymond	1,000.00
1327	H. W. Wade	300.00
302	L. D. Lynn	475.00
38	J. Sinclair	1,000.00
11	C. L. Dolin	650.00
3	E. J. Tallman	1,000.00
I. O. (245)	H. F. Martake	1,000.00
I. O. (859)	T. W. Cazer	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	L. S. Nephin	1,000.00
38	O. H. Bentl	1,000.00
I. O. (1261)	S. Stokes	300.00
595	F. E. Smith	300.00
9	J. G. Bohlen	300.00
11	E. T. Browning	475.00
51	E. E. LeRay	1,000.00
6	D. C. Pryor	1,000.00
933	L. R. Hayes	300.00
569	L. M. Thompson	1,000.00
51	R. A. Henry	300.00
18	A. Glabrecht	1,000.00
889	R. H. Varicle	1,000.00
52	G. A. Rosseter	1,000.00
I. O. (193)	L. W. Dye	1,000.00
397	L. H. Orewiler	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	M. Kirshner	650.00
I. O. (471)	J. A. Farrell	1,000.00
574	E. Domning	1,000.00
289	F. J. Kramer	1,000.00
866	H. A. Bales	1,000.00
31	F. M. Wygle	1,000.00
649	F. L. Webb	1,000.00
46	C. A. de Tienne	1,000.00
1	William A. Carroll	1,000.00
I. O. (838)	John G. Finney	1,000.00
3	A. M. Taylor	1,000.00
3	A. H. Braun	1,000.00
I. O. (212)	W. M. Dollinmeyer	1,000.00
I. O. (494)	John Landguth	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	M. O. Dwyer	1,000.00
11	J. W. Bussan	825.00
I. O. (865)	W. S. Perego	1,000.00
302	M. R. Saunders	300.00
525	E. Wood	650.00
175	F. C. Cavanaugh	825.00
I. O. (48)	G. R. Yeoman	475.00
46	S. M. Pell	475.00
624	J. D. Jones	650.00
I. O. (134)	R. Ziegler	1,000.00
333	A. Barnes	1,000.00
I. O. (696)	A. T. Hyatt	1,000.00
442	T. Salty	1,000.00
659	R. J. Miller	1,000.00
739	E. L. Conrad	1,000.00
219	William H. Sox	1,000.00
190	Walter W. Heikamp	1,000.00
369	Darce A. Adams	650.00
I. O. (408)	Robert B. Armstrong	1,000.00
434	R. W. Browder	475.00
3	B. Wurl	1,000.00
3	G. Cavataio	475.00
616	M. W. Dunlop	1,000.00
134	M. Liebow	1,000.00
925	G. H. Mingus	300.00
949	W. A. Ward	1,000.00
I. O. (349)	W. M. Vierling	1,000.00
I. O. (79)	E. E. Otis	1,000.00
903	R. G. Jackson	475.00
276	H. C. Tanner	650.00
51	C. Russman	650.00
509	W. F. Pryor	1,000.00
58	L. H. Ricolly	1,000.00
575	A. J. Cummins	1,000.00
I. O. (443)	W. Moon	650.00
758	E. Butterfield	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	W. T. Urban	650.00
I. O. (276)	G. M. Gustafson	475.00
616	A. O. Schultz	475.00

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. H. McCarthy, Card 589021, please notify Local 324, Long View, Texas, Box 1255.

H. L. RUSSELL, Financial Secretary.

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Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EEK**

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (229)	C. L. Cole	475.00
345	E. F. Marchette	300.00
369	P. R. Duke	300.00
702	Francis E. Davis	1,000.00
794	William J. McKillen	1,000.00
I. O. (366)	Wesley C. Wahlgren	1,000.00
859	August Carbone	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	Arthur C. Rockwell	1,000.00
6	Eugene J. Danaher	650.00
I. O. (134)	Chris Sheridan	1,000.00
58	Abe Bernstein	650.00
103	H. A. Moore	1,000.00
11	J. P. Brugger	1,000.00
48	H. D. Askegaard	475.00
48	Guy O. Davis	1,000.00
103	James R. Barron	1,000.00
589	V. P. Laino	1,000.00
I. O. (287)	James L. Mullen	475.00
20	T. F. Driscoll	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	A. J. Harmon	1,000.00
I. O. (611)	W. M. Willows	650.00
851	G. E. Vroman	650.00
I. O. (349)	M. J. Cantwell	1,000.00
I. O. (175)	John C. Byas	650.00
I. O. (134)	E. Schulte	1,000.00
6	John L. Morris	150.00
595	L. Albrecht	150.00
3	Herman Virag	150.00
2	Charles A. Williams	150.00
1249	Caleb F. Duell	150.00
191	O. B. Almvig	150.00
3	Harry Goldin	150.00
3	Rubin Greenberg	150.00
125	Theodore Olson	150.00
509	Donald Welborn	150.00
1016	Carl Schenck	150.00
993	James A. Sewell	150.00
46	Fred R. Carrel	150.00
326	Aldose Vendette	150.00
734	M. L. Littlechief	150.00
353	E. Gullins	1,000.00
18	Orin La Rue	150.00
169	Samuel Montague	150.00
11	Jess F. Ormaby	150.00
31	James K. Swarthout	150.00

\$93,550.99

IN MEMORIAM

Edward W. Talbow, L. U. No. 12

Initiated October 11, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 12, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Edward W. Talbow, on June 12, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence one minute at a meeting of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and also be recorded in the minutes of the local.

JOHN B. PANNUNZIO,

J. M. NOVAK,

Pueblo, Colo. RICHARD CLEE, Committee

Austin Cain, L. U. No. 16

Initiated March 13, 1944

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 16, record the untimely passing of our Brother, Austin Cain.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

GEORGE J. MORROW,

Evansville, Ind. Business Manager

Lyle T. Rumsey, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 13, 1930

Frank P. Chartrand, L. U. No. 18

Initiated November 23, 1937

Adolph Gisbrecht, L. U. No. 18

Initiated August 11, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst, Brothers Adolph Gisbrecht, Lyle T. Rumsey and Frank P. Chartrand; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. B-18 of three loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we, at this time express our condolences to the families of our Brothers in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the families of the late Brothers, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

ROY WIGGINS,

CLIFFORD HALES,

EVAN HUGHES,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Robert E. Nownes, L. U. No. 22

Initiated September 6, 1939

With deep sorrow and regret, over a great loss to ourselves, and with deep sympathy to his family and many friends, Local Union No. 22 records the passing of Brother Robert E. Nownes who, on June 10, 1945, gave his life while serving his country on Okinawa Island.

Those of us who knew Brother Nownes best and had the privilege of associating with him, feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

OTTO C. JOHNSON,

B. F. WILLIAMS,

Omaha, Neb. L. W. ROPER, Committee

James K. Swarthout, L. U. No. 31

Initiated May 25, 1934

Fred Wygle, L. U. No. 31

Initiated July 3, 1936

John P. O'Meara, L. U. No. 31

Initiated September 26, 1933

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-31, record

the passing of our worthy Brothers: James K. Swarthout, Fred Wygle and John P. O'Meara; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our deep sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

L. C. McMANUS,

Recording Secretary

Duluth, Minn.

Bert E. Moore, L. U. No. 66

Initiated September 5, 1940

Marion R. McCollon, L. U. No. 66

Initiated March 2, 1944

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-66, record the passing of Brother Marion R. McCollon on June 4, 1945, and Brother Bert E. Moore who died May 19, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to their memory.

A. W. SCHUWERK,

A. G. McBRIDE,

G. H. PINE,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

Jessie Wooley, L. U. No. 78

Initiated February 7, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 78, record the death of our late Sister, Jessie Wooley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal and a copy entered into the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

DORIS CULBERSON,

Recording Secretary

Bloomington, Ill.

Arthur Ross, L. U. No. 88

Initiated August 13, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 88, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur Ross; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

P. B. THEOBALD,

D. E. WOODRUFF,

Chillicothe, Ohio

Committee

Andrew M. Edward, L. U. No. 99

Initiated March 24, 1941

William E. Shulansky, L. U. No. 99

Initiated August 27, 1915

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to summon to His keeping our Brothers, William E. Shulansky and Andrew M. Edward who, by their clean living, loyalty and sincerity have endeared themselves to their fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local B-99 extend to their families our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss which we share with them; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter and honor roll for a period of 30 days in tribute to their memory and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved families and a copy be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS F. KEARNEY,

Business Manager

Providence, R. I.

James Louis Mullin, L. U. No. 136

Initiated April 24, 1942, in L. U. 287

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union B-136, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, James Louis Mullin, who gave his life in the service of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. W. HARVES,

Recording Secretary

Birmingham, Ala.

Samuel R. Montague, L. U. No. 160

Reinitiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. 292

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union B-160, I. B. E. W., record the death June 8, 1945, of our departed friend and Brother, Samuel R. Montague.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY E. LEONARD,

Business Manager

Minneapolis, Minn.

John C. Byas, L. U. No. 175

Initiated July 21, 1941

Gordon D. Smith, L. U. No. 175

Initiated August 4, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 175, record the passing of our Brothers, Gordon D. Smith and John C. Byas, who were killed in action while serving their country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

RALPH PENNINGTON,

J. P. JONES,

J. J. GRIFFITH,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Committee

Freeman P. Pascal, Jr., L. U. No. 183

Initiated August 25, 1941

The membership circle of Local Union No. B-183 has been broken and must record the death of Brother Freeman P. Pascal who was killed May 12, 1945, while in the service of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his father, Brother Freeman P. Pascal, Sr., and family and friends our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent prayer for our departed Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be put on the minutes and a copy sent to the family and a copy to the International for publication in the Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. M. BLAKEMAN,

WILLIAM STALLARD,

L. D. KITCHEN,

Lexington, Ky.

Committee

Louis Erickson, L. U. No. 191

Initiated April 17, 1944

James Ingersoll, L. U. No. 191

Reinitiated February 15, 1943

Whereas we record with sorrow the passing of Brothers James Ingersoll and Louis Erickson; and

Whereas we wish to express to their families and relatives our deepest sympathy; now be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be sent to the relatives, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in their memory.

WALTER S. GALLANT,

HOWARD CHASE,

J. E. HITCH,

Everett, Wash.

Committee

Harry Lukey, L. U. No. 212

Initiated July 4, 1937

William M. Dollenmeyer, L. U. No. 212

Reinitiated January 3, 1928

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 212, record the death of William M. Dollenmeyer and Harry Lukey. The former made the supreme sacrifice by giving his life for his country.

According to the reports received, Brother Dollenmeyer was killed in Germany on April 7, 1945. He is the second member of our local to be killed in action.

In the passing of Brother Lukey, L. U. No. 212 has lost an esteemed member.

We extend to their loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their sorrowing families, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 212, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER,
FRANK BURKHART,
ED FEUERSTEIN,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Committee

Jacob Kraemer, L. U. No. 269

Initiated September 26, 1912

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 269, record the passing of Brother Jacob Kraemer.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

RUPERT J. JAHN, JR.

Trenton, N. J.

Secretary

Henry Tanner, L. U. No. 276

Initiated August 7, 1941

Melvin G. Gustafson, L. U. No. 276

Initiated November 6, 1942

Roy G. Coyne, L. U. No. 276

Initiated November 27, 1942, in L. U. No. 949

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-276, record the passing of Brothers Roy G. Coyne, Henry Tanner and Melvin Gustafson. Brother Gustafson was the first member of L. U. No. 276 to give his life fighting in the armed services of his country.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to the memory of these Brothers by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy be entered upon the minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to their memory.

LEO DUTHEY,
E. C. OLSON,
E. RICHARDSON,

Superior, Wis.

Committee

Robert C. Gorman, L. U. No. 278

Reinitiated December 26, 1918

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. 278, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother R. C. Gorman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

W. W. MCLELLAN,
JOHN HEIDLAND,

Corpus Christi, Texas.

Committee

W. Oliver Peters, L. U. No. 302

Initiated September 1, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-302, record the death in active service of our friend and Brother, Wayne O. Peters, who made the supreme sacrifice on April 22, 1945, by giving his life for his country.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-302, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. A. LAWRENCE,

Richmond, Calif.

Secretary

Cyril E. Bloomer, L. U. No. 309

Initiated October 15, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of Brother Cyril E. Bloomer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his

family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

DICK BUTLER,
FRED W. FORCE,
E. F. ERLINGER,

East St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Orville C. Rutledge, L. U. No. 321

Initiated July 19, 1943

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 321, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Orville C. Rutledge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence at our next meeting for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JURGEN DAMMANN,
RAY J. ZACHARSKI,

LaSalle, Ill.

Committee

Almon T. Barnes, L. U. No. 333

Initiated October 13, 1916

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. B-333, record the passing of our Brother, Almon T. Barnes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute, in silence, in honor of his passing.

H. E. HOWE,
J. P. DIMMER,
A. B. NASON,

Portland, Maine

Committee

William Vierung, L. U. No. 349

Initiated November 2, 1917, in L. U. No. 508

It is with deep sorrow and much regret that members of this local learn that Bill Vierung passed to that great beyond, May 21, 1945, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he succumbed to a heart attack.

His many friends throughout the Brotherhood join with us in extending our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. William Vierung, who resides at 234½ S. Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles 4, California.

R. C. TINDALL,

Miami, Fla.

Press Secretary

E. Gullins, L. U. No. 353

Initiated March 11, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 353 record the death of our Brother, E. Gullins, on May 24, 1945.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing wife and family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union 353 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CECIL M. SHAW,

Toronto, Ont.

Business Manager

Clark W. Shattuck, L. U. No. 377

Initiated March 24, 1913

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Clark W. Shattuck; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be written in the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Clark W. Shattuck.

ARCHIE C. CORNISH,
HOLMAN C. STANCHFIELD,
WALTER A. COLLINS,

Lynn, Mass.

Committee

L. H. Orewiler, L. U. No. 397

Initiated December 28, 1912

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our late Brother L. H. Orewiler; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication, and a copy be placed on record in the minutes of Local Union No. 397.

J. L. DYER,

Balboa, Canal Zone

Committee

W. L. Strachan, L. U. No. 408

Initiated January 2, 1929, in L. U. No. 532

It is with deepest sympathy and regret, that we, the members of Local Union No. 408, mourn the passing of W. L. Strachan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to this family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE W. SCOTT,

Missoula, Mont.

Recording Secretary

Fred Heidenreich, L. U. No. 413

Initiated July 31, 1919

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 413, pay our last respects to our Brother, Fred Heidenreich, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Heidenreich and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal and a copy spread on the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Santa Barbara, Calif.

LYNN GORDON

Al Rounds, L. U. No. 430

Reinitiated April 22, 1943

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Al Rounds; and

Whereas in the passing of our Brother, Local Union No. 430 has lost a true friend and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and a copy be sent to the family.

PAUL RACE,
ED MADSEN,
CHRIST SONDERGAARD,
DON SANDY,

Racine, Wis.

Committee

R. W. Browder, L. U. No. 434

Initiated August 18, 1942, in L. U. No. 570

With the deepest sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. B-434, record the passing of our Brother, R. W. Browder; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

B. A. GIBBS,
RAY F. RATTERREE,
J. T. WEIR,

Douglas, Ariz.

Committee

Jack Trendle, L. U. No. 441

Reinitiated August 24, 1937, in L. U. No. 1101

Whereas it has pleased our Supreme Master in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call our worthy Brother, Jack Trendle; and

Whereas in the loss of Brother Jack Trendle, we have lost a loyal member; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of Local B-441, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to the memory of our departed Brother, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

COMMITTEE

Santa Ana, Calif.

C. E. Powell, L. U. No. 446

Initiated May 27, 1942

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-446, record the death of our friend and Brother, C. E. Powell; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local union and a copy to the Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. S. ADCOCK,
A. J. PFEIFFER,
Committee

Monroe, La.

Warren Henry, L. U. No. 465

Initiated March 2, 1945

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, Warren Henry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

WILLIAM C. KELLY,
W. H. RODGERS,
GEORGE P. DAIGLE,
Committee

San Diego, Calif.

George Mylen, L. U. No. 488

Initiated June 15, 1925

There comes a time in the life of everyone and in every organization when the shadow of death takes from us our dearest loved ones and leaves us bewildered and resigned to the fact that it was God's will and God's will will be done.

Whereas in the passing of Brother George Mylen, our past Business Manager, Local 488 has lost a leader, a true and loyal member whose kind and noble character will always be remembered by those who knew him best. His great interest and conscientious work in the problems of our Brotherhood helped to actuate all the members of our local union and he shall long be remembered for his encouragement, leadership and efforts in our behalf. His time was our time and his life was spent in the interest of his fellowmen. The type of a man who was weighted down with everyone's burdens but his own which he passed over lightly with an everlasting smile; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy and assure them that we share their sorrow, for he was our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

NICHOLAS GIAMPAOLO.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Walter A. Hunt, L. U. No. 569

Initiated May 28, 1942

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-569, record the death of Brother Walter Hunt who died in the service of his country in the South Pacific; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. R. GALLEON,
E. JOHNSON,
WALTER S. RAINEY,
Committee

San Diego, Calif.

Andrew Jackson Cummins, L. U. No. 575

Reinitiated January 29, 1916, in L. U. No. 88

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 575, record the passing of our friend and Brother.

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellowmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his relatives, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

NORMAN L. BOREN,
ROY W. REEG,
R. L. PRICE,
Committee

Portsmouth, Ohio.

Elmer E. Grim, L. U. No. 580

Initiated January 15, 1910

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 580, record the passing of Brother Elmer E. Grim on May 25; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory

by expressing our deep sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his wife and family and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

W. H. ANDERSON,
Recording Secretary

Olympia, Wash.

Wilba M. Willows, L. U. No. 611

Initiated September 29, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 611 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Wilba M. Willows, who gave his life in the service of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in tribute for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of our local union and that a copy be sent the family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ELMER ZEMKE,
Business Manager

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

John David Jones, L. U. No. 624

Initiated February 25, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-624, I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John D. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

T. P. DOSS,
J. R. MCCARTHY,
W. R. PEACOCK,
Committee

Panama City, Fla.

Melvin Herman Hawley, L. U. No. 683

Initiated October 7, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Melvin Herman Hawley, whose death was caused from double pneumonia while in the performance of his duty; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Hawley, L. U. No. 683 lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. W. GOODWIN,
WILLIAM McDONOUGH,
A. Z. LARISON,
Committee

Columbus, Ohio.

Francis Everett Davis, L. U. No. 702

Initiated July 31, 1930

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702 of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Francis Everett Davis, who passed away June 2, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

C. C. HEILIG,
J. S. CARROLL,
C. McDONALD,
Committee

West Frankfort, Ill.

Edward Zeck, L. U. No. 713

Initiated April 21, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Zeck; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM LARKIN,
JOSEPH SERNEL,
MIKE KUTSKA,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

T. R. Henson, L. U. No. 716

Initiated March 2, 1934, in L. U. No. 584

C. L. Ramsay, L. U. No. 716

Initiated January 18, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the mem-

"JIFFY" SOLDER POT



Swinging Cup—No Spilled Solder

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Send \$1.50 with this ad to

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Money Back if Not Satisfactory

bers of Local Union 716, record the death of our Brothers, T. R. Henson who passed on in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and C. L. Ramsay, who sacrificed his life in the service in the South Pacific.

We, the members of Local Union 716, extend our heartfelt sympathy to those near and dear to these Brothers whom we knew to be true and loyal union members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to each of the bereaved families and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

A. L. GUYNES,
W. F. MACDOUGALL,
S. R. SMITH,
Committee

Houston, Texas.

Glenn Vroman, L. U. No. 851

Initiated August 30, 1941

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Glenn Vroman, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 851; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 851, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

F. CLAUSSEN,
GEORGE BURK,
ANDY MEYER,
Committee

Valparaiso, Ind.

George J. Martin, L. U. No. 853

Initiated November 27, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 853, record the death of Brother George J. Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

STANLEY W. TUTTLE,
Recording Secretary

Kearney, N. J.

Victor W. Wright, L. U. No. 862

Initiated August 8, 1941

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Victor W. Wright.

He was held in high esteem and loved by his many friends and Brothers, both on the job and socially.

Brother Wright had made a distinguished and enviable record for himself while serving in the Army Air Corps in the Pacific theater of war; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt and sincere sympathies to those, both near and dear to our departed Brother, who has laid down his life in the great cause that our country has undertaken, freedom and peace to and for the whole universe; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread over our minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers Journal and that our charter be draped in memoriam for 30 days.

J. H. KIRCHAIN,
C. W. MORRISON,
Committee

Jacksonville, Fla.

W. L. Whaley, L. U. No. 918

Initiated June 16, 1923

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 918, record the death May 29, 1945, of our Brother, Wilbur L. Whaley.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand for one minute in silent tribute in honor of our late Brother.

W. A. RICE,
G. L. BEBOUT,
C. J. CLARK,

Covington, Ky.

Committee

Thomas Klimek, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated September 17, 1937

Laurine Usselman, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated September 1, 1944

Fred Wharton, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated May 1, 1943

James Holmes, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated February 1, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Electrical Workers Local B-1031, record the passing of these worthy members, Sister Usselman, Brothers Klimek, Wharton and Holmes.

In the passing of these members, we of Local B-1031 have lost true and loyal friends whose kind deeds and noble characters will be long remembered by those of us who knew them best.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, also to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that these resolutions be recorded into the minutes.

M. F. DARLING,
J. D. POTTER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

P. W. Coll, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated July 24, 1916

It is with regret and sympathy that we, the members of Local 1037, record the death of our Brother, Patrick William Coll; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, also the charter be draped for 30 days.

A. A. MILES,

Winnipeg, Canada.

Recording Secretary

Henry G. Brooker, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated April 20, 1943

Frank Tuffendsam, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated June 22, 1937

Helen Vestring, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated June 22, 1937

Mildred Ida Reeves, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated December 14, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Henry G. Brooker and Frank Tuffendsam, and our Sisters Helen Vestring and Mildred Ida Reeves; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Chairman of the Committee

Catherine Breen, L. U. No. 1096

Initiated August 15, 1937

Whereas God in His Divine Providence has called from her earthly labor to eternal peace and rest, Sister Catherine Breen; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that members of this Local Union No. B-1096 of the I. B. E. W. offer a tribute to the memory of our late Sister, who was a loyal and faithful friend to all who knew her; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the members of this local union go to her family, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the departed Sister, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EMIL P. BRIERE,

Pawtucket, R. I.

Recording Secretary

John Thornton, L. U. 1134

Initiated March 25, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-1134, record the death of Brother John Thornton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. KONOPKA,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Earl Conrad, L. U. No. 1159

Initiated May 3, 1937, in L. U. No. 730

Edward Vogtlin, L. U. No. 1159

Initiated March, 1945

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers Earl Conrad, our business manager, and Edward Vogtlin; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local B-1159 of loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to their families in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the families of our late Brothers, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

May they rest in peace.

WILBERT YOUNG,

THOMAS J. REILLY,

JOHN R. CRUMP, JR.

SOL MILLER,

HENRY BEHRMAN,

DOUGLAS MALPAS,

EUGENE LYNCH,

CHARLES MULLER,

Newark, N. J.

Committee

James Strickland, L. U. No. 1226

Initiated March 24, 1944

John M. Engelhardt, Sr., L. U. No. 1226

Initiated February 3, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1226, employees of the Connecticut Light and Power Company, record the passing of Brothers James Strickland of Montville, and John M. Engelhardt, Sr., of Norwich; and

Whereas in the passing of Brothers Strickland and Engelhardt, L. U. No. B-1226 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to their bereaved families in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their bereaved families, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. B-1226 and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to our late Brothers, James Strickland and John M. Engelhardt, Sr.

Montville, Conn.

COMMITTEE

Wesley Durward Rooks, L. U. No. 1254

Initiated November 14, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1254, record the passing of our former Brother, Wesley Durward Rooks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication and that a copy be spread upon our minutes.

EDDIE PARK,

Mcrcenci, Ariz.

Recording Secretary

John Lovett, L. U. No. 1273

Initiated September 21, 1941

It is with profound sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 1273, record the passing of a true and valued member.

May the condolence of the organization be extended to his loved ones, for we share the loss of a friend and Brother.

Let this memorial be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-1273 as a light for one who worked with his fellow members.

MARY E. SCHWARTZ,

Trenton, N. J.

Financial Secretary

Elmer D. Conn, L. U. No. 1347

Initiated April 1, 1943

Ralph F. Fogg, L. U. No. 1347

Initiated March 1, 1943

Max Wunderlick, L. U. No. 1347

Initiated January 1, 1945

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1347, record the passing of three of our



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Brothers, Elmer D. Conn, Ralph F. Fogg, and Max Wunderlick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for a moment in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

RAY F. GREINER,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Recording Secretary

Mikolay Limanowski, L. U. No. 1367

Initiated December 1, 1944

Oscar St. John, L. U. No. 1367

Initiated December 1, 1944

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the universe has removed from our midst and Brotherhood our beloved Brothers, Mikolay Limanowski and Oscar St. John; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we, the members of Local Union No. 1367, desire to express our grief at the loss of these Brothers and to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the families of the deceased Brothers; be it further

Resolved, That our charter shall be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and that these resolutions shall be spread upon the local union's minutes. A copy of same shall be forwarded to the Electrical Workers Journal.

JOHN M. CREIGHTON,

Chicago, Ill.

Recording Secretary

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 250)

2½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt and ¾ cup sugar. Add ½ cup vegetable shortening, ¾ cup corn syrup, ¼ cup milk and 2 eggs. See that ingredients are at room temperature, so that they will blend readily. Beat 2 minutes, using long, sweeping strokes around the bowl. Scrape bowl and spoon often, so that the batter will be mixed together in thorough fashion. Add ¼ cup milk and 1 teaspoon of vanilla, and beat for 2 minutes. Bake in 2 greased 9-inch layer-cake pans in a moderate oven (360 degrees F.) 30 minutes.

For frosting mix in top of double boiler, 2 tablespoons sugar, ½ cup corn syrup, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, egg white, dash salt and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Place this mixture over boiling water and beat with rotary beater till frosting "peaks" or about 4 minutes. Cake provides 8 to 12 portions.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11, 1945, INCLUDING JUNE 10, 1945

L. U. 1.0—	263319	265335	L. U. B-11—(Cont.)	940265	940210	L. U. B-6—	754434	754435	L. U. B-160—(Cont.)	246554	246567	L. U. 260—	311232	311233	L. U. 352—	617728	617729	L. U. B-435—	181683	181719	L. U. B-518—(Cont.)	702658	702659
B-1—	168360	168382	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	180886	180829	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-40531	404565	404565	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	206795	206827	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-462607	462625	462625	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	474641	474714	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
606655			B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	492294	492750	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
827401	827030	827030	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	493501	493540	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
827464	827486	827486	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	525768	525777	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
983399	983424	983424	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
984272	984293	984293	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
985784	985821	985821	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
8742	8754	8754	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
157646	157721	157721	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
158580	158855	158855	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-720359	720361	720361	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
A-85253	85286	85286	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
85389	85400	85400	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
85402	88217	88217	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
OA-35953	36097	36097	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
36201	36327	36327	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
XG-84879	84888	84888	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
1792	1848	1848	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-30854	31000	31000	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
31299	31400	31400	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
31426	31988	31988	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
32001			B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
BW-18801	18858	18858	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
1779	1996	1996	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
BL-8216	8398	8398	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
8801	8883	8883	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-5—	93336	93340	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
26241	26437	26437	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
945180			B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-6—	87151	87161	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
119231	119232	119232	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
135857	135893	135893	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-346445	346500	346500	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-247098	347250	347250	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-509244	509599	509599	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
158560	518748	518748	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-55480	554813	554813	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-506003	506020	506020	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-87751	878580	878580	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-710251	710467	710467	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-712514	712541	712541	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-713822	713987	713987	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-718701	718932	718932	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-771167	771257	771257	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
B-774411	775851	775851	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
901831	903072	903072	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
903001	903510	903510	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
904221	904500	904500	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
904601	905070	905070	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
908493	908495	908495	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—	311232	311233	B-435—	181683	181719	B-518—	702658	702659			
512920	512929	512929	B-11—	940265	940210	B-6—	527475	527475	B-160—	246554	246567	B-260—											

[illegible]

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B 578668 578732 B 663751 663800 B 740251 740255 B 741644 741750 B-1340— B 210103 210113 B-1341— B 78555 78555 B 408053 408060 B-1342— B 436273 436273 B 485781 485811 B-1344— B 436580 436580 B 963383 963402 B-1347— B 343500 343500 B 539251 539413 B 754833 754839 B 719905 719913 B-1349— B 173123 173233 B 412694 412694 B-1352— B 435980 436157 B 444823 444824 B-1353— B 432969 433154 B 605833 605833 B-1354— B 422485 422635 B 433146 433146 B-1355— B 357775 357907 B 283561 283637 B 354628 354730 B 576065 576069 B 8802 8804 B 9605 9625 B 260251 260251 B 336041 336361 B 434141 434168 B-1358— B 730070 730095 B 790669 790669 B-1359— B 292688 293250 B 694501 694559 B 711928 712053 B-1361— B 121421 121467 B-1362— B 372580 372668 B 562773 562794 B-1366— B 204522 204594 B 713654 713654 B-1367— B 295078 295366 B 593251 593309 B 594001 594072 B 714256 714352 B-1368— B 300720 300998 B 448286 448287 B-1373— B 102715 102718 B 450474 450483 B 131570 131577 B-1377— B 529804 529826 B-1380— B 209150 209150 B-1381— B 228038 228074 B 627960 627965 B-1382— B 478301 478303 B 628825 628826 B-1383— B 344369 344433 B 631147 631151 B-1385— B 513471 513530 B-1387— B 109229 109244 B 683307 683326 B-1391— B 270854 270816 B 270854 270816 B 684292 684215 B 42600 42600 B 86415 86416 B 229508 229508 B 505352 505352 B 650251 650304 B 685537 685538 B 108562 108562 B 133729 133750 B 381858 382479 B 894877 895384 B-1394— B 367219 367309 B-1398— B 354946 354979 B-1399— B 296856 297000 B 697501 697508 B 716066 716066 B 89469 89473	B-1401— B 514069 514113 B 748548 748554 B-1404— B 885868 885893 B 892863 892869 B 400637 400652 B-1406— B 890031 890041 B 895007 895014 B-1407— B 229547 229571 B-1408— B 259151 259157 B 734558 734558 B-1412— B 85829 85829 B 738015 738016 B 895526 895528 B 917 923 B-1414— B 10159 10200 B 12601 12708 B-1420— B 685357 685374 B-1422— B 916542 916546 B-1424— B 719507 719523 B-1425— B 717807 717807 B 809068 809010 B-1426— B 239913 239966 B 813257 823354 B-1428— B 758402 758407 B-1429— B 242459 242487 B 743065 92467 B-1431— B 242430 222189 B-1432— B 235820 235887 B-1433— B 918352 918374 B-1435— B 237333 237343 B-1436— B 247370 247500 B 482251 482232 B 764932 764937 B-1438— B 511080 511122 B 816626 816651 B-1439— B 12940 12977 B-1440— B 496665 496685 B 723627 723631 B-1442— B 496351 496367 B 727826 727826 B-1443— B 496951 496977 B 693031 693026 B-1446— B 699751 700052 B 755701 755719	B-1402—224123, 126. B-1062—351996. B-1093—B 255124, 125. B-1094—B 64295. B-1140—B 328183. B-1178—B 368873-886. B-1353—B 605829-832. B-1356—B 383501-500. B-1357—B 336068. B-1380—B 209008-010. B-1383—B 631150. B-1385—B 513486, 487. 489, 501-510, 515- 517, 519, 621, 527. B-1431—B 235801-819. 821-834, 836-843. B-1444—B 699771. VOID B-1—B 168364. B 404562, 827050. B-2—87844, 158769. B-3—A 85500, 85521. 85533, 85582, 85692. 85714, 86054, 86079. 86210, 86760, 86981. 86989, 87256, 87361. 87560, 88132, 86245. 36264, 36300. 36319, 36321. B 31581, 31781. B 31982, 31983, 31984. 18904, 18938, 18982. 18996, 18999, 19082. 19096, 19121, 19184. 19419, 19478, 19580. 19595, 19210, 19318. 19333, 19353, 19632. 19683, 19700, 19804. 1808, 1811, 1812. B-6—B 509249. B 710380. B 713852, 858, 865. 878, 924, 981. B 779458, 901844. 856, 864, 872, 874. 889, 969926. 970169. B-11—60114, 628, 646. 62907, 635, 63200. B 11068, 922. B 21531, 587, 588. 605, 657, 659, 685. 728, 740, 774, 809. 824, 841, 845, 848- 849, 916, 928-929. 962, 971, 977. 388243, 389122. 127, 392532, 573. 39345, 198, 350. 598, 396849, 925. 397671, 401547. 618, 621, 628, 658. 669, 675, 687. 402570, 581, 588. 612, 620, 650, 656. 662, 686, 729, 731. 741, 748, 756-760. 764, 768, 773-780. 790, 794, 803-805. 527-528, 550, 571- 572, 662, 737, 749. 769, 786, 859, 872. 878, 885, 888, 891. 894-895, 919. B 470724. B-130—B 913760, 710. 295-307-338, 465, 466. 470, 774, 474, 477. 484, 488, 489, 491- 498. B-321—477878-880. 422-790568, 571-573. 575-577. 442-583702-722. 46-523250. 480-567320. B-484—B 478671-680. 535-714215. 585-332513. B-624—540430. 637-662560. 643-240758-764. 756-695306. B-904—895627-645. B-907—B 911960, 969. 970. 911-173390. 933-333745, 746, 752. 764, 775. B-934—B 389520, 523. 524, 528, 530, 537. 538, 808838. B-955—B 744945. B-967—B 237050. B-975—505. B-1022—813951-955. B-1058—B 439542, 543. 28-116591-620. 55-601756-760. 60-380951-956. B-79—B 516880. B 740724. B-130—B 913760, 710. 295-307-338, 465, 466. 470, 774, 474, 477. 484, 488, 489, 491- 498. B-321—477878-880. 422-790568, 571-573. 575-577. 442-583702-722. 46-523250. 480-567320. B-484—B 478671-680. 535-714215. 585-332513. B-624—540430. 637-662560. 643-240758-764. 756-695306. B-904—895627-645. B-907—B 911960, 969. 970. 911-173390. 933-333745, 746, 752. 764, 775. B-934—B 389520, 523. 524, 528, 530, 537. 538, 808838. B-955—B 744945. B-967—B 237050. B-975—505. B-1022—813951-955. B-1058—B 439542, 543.	B-405—(Cont.) 69501, 730, 873. 902, 70045, 299. 357, 366, 541, 592. 71356, 71471, 475- 490, 72137, 279. 284, 482, 530-550. 232234, 289. B 265896, 945-950. B-50—56007, 940. B-51—699055, 700712. 52-290910. B-57—B 133295, 332. 433, 473, 614, 775. 777, 821, 832. 133035. 59-874091, 939, 956. 958, 995, 109, 116. 121. B-66—B 206811, 812. B 474705, 492358. 431, 867. B 650068. B-73—481719, 904. 482019. B-79—B 133525, 116. 73740, B 890545. 574. 82-106551. B-84—78902, 935. 96-665160. B-109—B 425288. 122-229089. 125-303116, 274, 593. 631, 729, 730. 129-862221. 130-158634, 217503. 345, 536, 554, 569. 571, 579, 580, 607. 619, 658, 659, 673. 697, 699, 708, 747. 755, 764, 773, 776. 781, 783, 816-818. 820, 825, 826, 848. 857, 873, 899, 907. 911, 916, 921, 929. 936, 947, 960, 976. 128002, 908, 958. 985, 881738, 899. 882003, 908, 909. 918, 924, 928, 947. 965, 966, 972, 994. 102, 136, 155, 158. 162, 190-192, 198. 211, 254, 255, 262. 283, 301, 303, 312- 314, 318, 327, 336. 363, 366, 370, 376. 400, 408, 444, 450. 454, 466, 472, 480. 558, B 918715. 47111, B 910584. 100, 114-117, 120. 122, 155, 180. B-953—167650. 954-888-61, 793. B-965—761930, 810915. B 910552. 970-910022. B-1000—B 388019. B-1008—154526. B 829450, 160. B-1016—B 58896. B-1038—B 879459, 469. B-1028—B 327064. 541113. B-1047—390003. B 337770. 1072-056928. B-1076—B 28824. 1067-365992. B-1088—B 544003, 613. 671, 166. B-1101—B 488145. B-1118—734588. B-1130—B 585060. 1133-776348. B-1141—101418, 445. 449. B-1152—B 228448. B-1155—B 291214, 216. 987677. B-1165—B 586711. B-1172—806690. B-1185—B 20513, 548. 1186-2004. 1193-63432. 1217-14922. 1225-810066. B-1245—B 423649, 984. B 424126, 938. 476617, 629666. 712, 731, B 487432. 438, 445, 760650. B 976675, 330. 1249-289784, 948, 949. 900163, 316. B-1255—B 215088, 091. 093. B-1256—B 484502.	B-1256—(Cont.) B 486323-324. B 487406. B-1260—B 10344. B-1271—296430. B 355516, 594, 608. B-1298—B 181961. B 182005. B-1301—B 760430. B-1314—B 215473, 484. 536. 1316-107254. B-1327—124652, 125334. B-1328—B 701148, 179. B 763727. B-1329—B 146750. 1331-818706, 724. B-1339—B 127526, 562. 609, 718, 740. 791, 797, 826, 877. 884, 892, 905, 921. 936-975, 977, 990. 997, B 128088. 046, 073, 082, 129. 155, 182, 191, 205. 207, B 131125, 126. 140, 142, 143, 164. 181, 235, 241. 740524, 287. 741704, 712, 722. 726. B-1391—270784. B-1393—849498. B-1394—B 367375. B-1399—B 296978-980. B-1401—B 514093. B 745499. 1412-382929, 830. B-1426—815344. 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B-674—B 915887. 1117-956570. 1206-102910. 1209-94647, 628716. 1271-296434. 1295-729498, 506. B-1393—B 380417.
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HEART OF ELECTRONICS

(Continued from page 245)

ternating voltages. Proof of it is outside of the scope of this discussion.

In Fig. 10a a tube is shown controlling the current through the load L. The load may be of any characteristic, provided it offers a d-c path for the d-c component of the plate current. An alternating voltage e_s is shown applied to the grid. As a result of the application of this voltage to the grid, there will then flow through tube and load an alternating current superimposed on the direct current which was flowing before e_s was

applied. The amount of this alternating current can be predicted by means of the equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 10b. μ is the amplification factor and r_p is the so-called plate resistance of the tube; both values are usually given by the manufacturer.

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(Continued from page 239)

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Rituals, each	.25

JEWELRY

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor	2.25
No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem; Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.00
No. 13—Women's Auxiliary Button	.50
No. 14—Gold Filled Service Button	1.75

Jewelry not sent C. O. D.

NOTICE: When present supplies of emblematic jewelry are exhausted, there will be no more until the government releases necessary metals.

The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.



ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1945

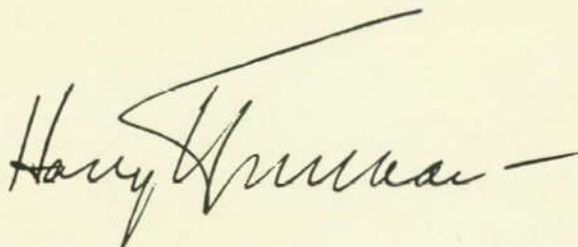
Dear Colonel Johnson:

The transportation facilities of the nation are now called upon for the most gigantic task in all the history of transportation. The American armies must be moved from the victorious battlefields of Europe to meet and wipe out the tyranny of the East. In order to do this job most of our soldiers will be transported the full length of the American continent.

It required every transportation ingenuity to assemble our armies in Europe over a period of four years. This time the job is to be done in ten months. The contemplation of this task would overtax our faith if we had not found during the course of this war that the impossible has become our daily job.

I am asking you to extend my congratulations to all of our transportation agencies—and their millions of workers—on the results they have accomplished. At the same time express my confidence in them for the greater effort that lies ahead.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harry Truman", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Honorable J. M. Johnson
Director
Office of Defense Transportation
Washington 25, D. C.